

# ANNOTATED LIST OF THE HESPERIIDAE (LEPIDOPTERA) OF SURINAM, WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW TAXA

by

R. DE JONG

Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden

## ABSTRACT

A list is given of all known species of Hesperiidae of Surinam, based on the literature and examined material. Material not yet recorded in the literature is listed with locality data. Notes are given on many species, and the following taxa are described as new: *Elbella bicuspis* (spec. nov.), *Urbanus ambiguus* (spec. nov.), *Bungalotis sipa* (spec. nov.), *Clito jonkersi* (spec. nov.), *Cymaenes geijskesi* (spec. nov.), *Vehilius major* (spec. nov.), *Mnasitheus similis* (spec. nov.), *Cobalopsis dorpa* (spec. nov.), *Cobalopsis tanna* (spec. nov.), *Morys subgrisea paradoxa* (subspec. nov.), *Eutychide subpunctata intermedia* (subspec. nov.), *Phlebodes meesi* (spec. nov.), *Penicula criska extrema* (subspec. nov.), *Polites vibicoides* (spec. nov.), *Panoquina panoquinoides minima* (subspec. nov.), *Cravera rara* (gen. nov. and spec. nov.), *Surina unica* (gen. nov. and spec. nov.).

## INTRODUCTION

Surinam has been popular with lepidopterists and naturalists in general since the early days of nature exploration. The famous water colours of Surinam insects by Maria Sibylla Merian, who lived from 1647 until 1717, testify of this early interest, and the large number of Lepidoptera from Surinam described by Cramer (1775—1780, continued by Stoll, 1780—1791) speaks volumes. A general impression of entomological research in Surinam up to 1950 was given by Geijskes (1951). As far as Hesperiidae are concerned three works are important, viz., Cramer (just mentioned), Sepp (1829—1852, for publication dates, see De Jong, in press), and Möschler (1876, 1882). Cramer described 78 species of Hesperiidae from Surinam, Sepp 21 species, and Möschler listed 145 species. The work of Sepp is not outstanding because of the number of species described or the quality of the plates, but owing to the very detailed descriptions of the larvae, pupae and food plants, all described species having been bred.

Shortly before Sepp started the publication of the work on Surinam Lepidoptera, Collin's thesis on the fauna of Surinam was published (1822, see Holthuis, 1958). This rare work is of little importance, since as far as the butterflies are concerned it is a not very accurate compilation of the species mentioned by Fabricius (1793) from Surinam.

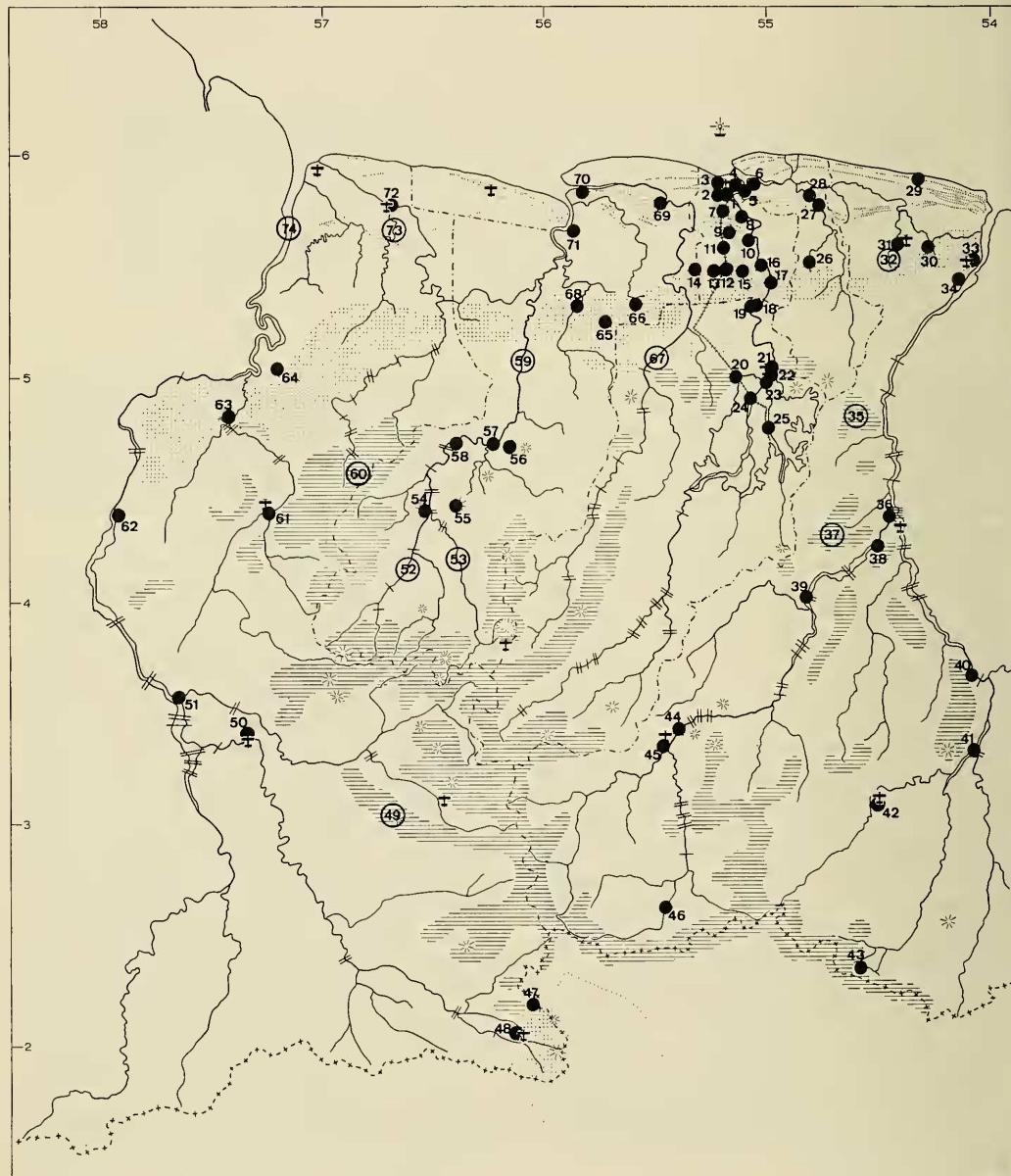
After Möschler, Surinam butterflies are only incidentally mentioned in the literature. In 1951, however, Evans (1951—1955) started the publication of the catalogue of all American Hesperiidae in the British Museum (Natural History), London. That museum proved to have 194 species from Surinam.

In the Netherlands the interest in South American Lepidoptera, already diminished in the beginning of the 19th century in a period of general impoverishment, seemed to have come to a standstill after the publication of Sepp's work, at least if judged from the complete lack of publications on Surinam butterflies up to the present time. The very limited edition of the latter work is significant in this respect. Although a scientific approach to entomology was gaining ground at the time in the Netherlands, most entomologists were interested in the Dutch fauna or the fauna of the Dutch East Indies. Nevertheless, limited amounts of material from Surinam were still sent to the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, e.g. by W. C. van Heurn and the Penard brothers (1908), while the druggist Bolten, who lived in Paramaribo from 1902—1910, presented his small collection of insects to the museum. More important material was assembled much later. Dr. D. C. Geijskes, entomologist of the Agricultural Experiment Station at Paramaribo, later biologist at the Department of Home Affairs and Direc-

tor of the Surinam Museum at the same place, lived in Surinam from 1938—1965. He collected all kinds of insects during his expeditions into the interior all over the country. His material, now in the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, is not only important because of its quantity, but because of the outlying districts represented. As Geijskes, like most other collectors in Surinam, was not particularly interested in

Lepidoptera, the number of species in his material is limited, but as he also collected many small and dull-coloured species (also by running a Malaise trap) instead of restricting himself to the bigger and more brightly coloured ones as too often done, his material is quite interesting.

By far the best collection of Lepidoptera from Surinam was made by E. H. Jonkers, who lived in Surinam from 1956—1975. As an amateur-



naturalist he collected mainly Lepidoptera. His collection, which came to the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie in 1977 and 1980, contained a large number of species, most being represented by rather few specimens. He mainly collected in the vicinity of Paramaribo, but also made many trips into the interior of Surinam. It is remarkable that some species represented in the smaller collection of Geijskes, are absent from the Jonkers collection, probably due to a different way of collecting.

Smaller amounts of Lepidoptera from Surinam are received irregularly by the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie from biologists working in Surinam for a longer or shorter period. Among these I like to mention my colleague Dr. G. F. Mees, who visited Surinam several times as an ornithologist and found time to

make some interesting collections of Lepidoptera.

The total number of species of Hesperiidae known (or at least recorded) from Surinam now amounts to 426. Eight of these are, however, highly unlikely and probably due to false locality data or misidentifications. It seems to be a fair number, but as 126 species of Hesperiidae recorded from Guiana and/or French Guiana have not yet been found in Surinam, and the interior of the Guianas is still largely unexplored lepidopterologically, the total number of skipper occurring in Surinam must be far more than 500 and probably even exceeds 600. In spite of the apparent incompleteness of our knowledge of the Surinam Hesperiidae it seems worthwhile to publish a list of what is known at present, one hundred years after the last list

Fig. 1. Localities of Hesperiidae in Surinam. Black dots represent more or less exactly recorded localities; circles placed over mountains (hatched areas) or rivers indicate that the locality is not exactly known and could be anywhere in the mountains or along the rivers indicated.

Afobaka 22	Gransoela 39	Oele mari 42
Alalapadoe 47	Groningen 69	Onverdacht 9
Alamandidon 44	Hebiwerie 54	Palaomeu 46
Albina 33	Jodensavanne 17	Paramaribo 1
Avanavero Vallen 63	Kabalebo 61	Paranam 10
Bakhuis Gebergte 60	Kabelstation 24	Parwabos 3
Batavia 71	Kabo 65	Patamakka Rivier 32
Belwaarde 5	Kayser Gebergte 49	Pepejoe 45
Benzdorp 40	Koffiekamp 23	Phedra 19
Berlijn 13	Kroetoe 55	Potribo 27
Bigiston 34	Kwatta 2	Powakka 15
Blakawatra 16	Lawa 41	Raleigh Vallen 57
Blauwgond 4	Leiding 1	Rama 18
Boniface 1	Lelydorp 7	Rechter Coppename 53
Brokopondo 21	Lely Gebergte 37	Republiek 11
Brownsberg 20	Leonsberg 4	Sara Kreek 25
Caledonia 70	Linker Coppename 52	Saramacca 67
Carolina Kreek 12	Lucie Rivier 51	Sipaliwini 48
Charlesburg 1	Makambi Kreek 24	Stoelmans Eiland 36
Coeroeni Eiland 50	Manlobbi 38	Temomairem 43
Copi 26	Maratakka 73	Tibiti 68
Coppename 59	Ma Retraite 4	Vier Kinderen 1
Corantijn Rivier 74	Marienburg 6	Voltzberg 56
Cultuurtuin 1	Matapi 64	Wageningen 72
Domburg 8	Matta 14	Wia-wia 29
Ephraïms Zegen 1	Moengotapoe 30	Wonotobo 62
Fallawatra Kreek 57	Moengo 31	Zanderij 12
Gansee 25	Morico Kreek 28	Zorg en Hoop 1
Goliath Kreek 66	Nassau Gebergte 35	

(Möschler, 1882). It does not seem likely that the number will increase largely in the near future. Moreover, several species are new to science, and publication may be a stimulus to further research.

In view of the incomplete knowledge of the species composition in Surinam and of the distribution of the recorded species in Surinam as well as in South America in general, no attempt has been made to analyse the species as to possible distributional types. At the moment the impression is, that by far most of the species recorded from Surinam have a wide distribution in tropical South America.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Few people, if any, are equally well acquainted with the insect world of Surinam as Dr. D. C. Geijskes and I am most grateful for his help in various ways. It is sad that Mr. E. H. Jonkers († 1979), whose collection formed the immediate cause and main basis for the present paper, did not live to see this paper published or even prepared. His enthusiastic tales and his wish to have his collection safely kept in the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie are gratefully remembered and acknowledged. Dr. W. Diehl (Zoologische Staatssammlung, München), Mr. W. Hoges (Instituut voor Taxonomische Zoologie, Amsterdam), and Mr. R. I. Vane-Wright (British Museum (Natural History) London), kindly permitted the author free access to the collections under their care. Mr. E. Neering (temporarily in Paramaribo) was helpful in sending material from his own collection and the Nationale Zoologische Collectie (Paramaribo) on loan.

## LIST OF THE HESPERIIDAE OF SURINAM

In the list below I have followed the sequence and nomenclature adopted by Evans (1951—1955), unless recent literature or the material studied gave cause to deviation. The species name is followed by a reference to the literature records from Surinam if any (records by Evans always refer to the collection of the British Museum (Natural History), London), and the number and localities of specimens from Surinam in the following institutions: Instituut voor Taxonomische Zoölogie, Zoölogisch Museum, Amsterdam (abbreviated: ITZ); Nationale Zoölogische Collectie, Universiteit van Suriname, Paramaribo (NZC); Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden (RMNH; by far the most extensive collection of Surinam Hespe-

riidae), and Zoologische Staatssammlung, München (ZSM; all Surinam material originating from Fruhstorfer, no precise locality data). All localities are given on a map (fig. 1). Notes and descriptions of new taxa are given after the list.

## Pyrrhopyginae

*Pyrrhopyge phidias* Linnaeus, 1758. — Evans (1951); Hewitson (1866); Williams & Bell (1931). RMNH: 6 ♂, 2 ♀, Brownsberg, Par- amaribo, Surinam, Vier Kinderen. ZSM: 3 ♂, 1 ♀, Surinam. See Note 1.

*Pyrrhopyge aziza lexos* Evans, 1951. —  
RMNH: 3 ♂, Brownsberg.

*Pyrrhopyge proculus* *cintra* Evans, 1951. —  
Evans (1951). RMNH: 2 ♂, 2 ♀, Domburg,  
Lely Gebergte, Patamakka Rivier, Surinam.  
ZSM: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Surinam.

*Pyrrhopyge thericles ponicea* Evans, 1951. —  
Evans (1951). RMNH: 2 ♂, 1 ♀, Rama, Su-  
rinam, Zanderij. ZSM: 2 ♂, Surinam.

*Pyrrhopyge amythaon polka* Evans, 1951. —  
RMNH: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Kabalebo, Republiek.

*Pyrrhopyge sergiius* *semana* Evans, 1951. —  
Evans (1951). ITZ: 2 ♀, Paramaribo, Surinam. RMNH: 2 ♂, 2 ♀, Bakhuisgebergte, Brownsberg, Republiek, Surinam.

*Pyrrhopuge charybdis semita* Evans, 1951. —  
RMNH: 1 ♂, Surinam. See Note 2.

*Pyrrhopyge amyclas amyclas* Cramer, 1779. —  
 Cramer (1779); Evans (1951); Fabricius (1793, "Hesperia amiatus"); Möschler (1876); Williams & Bell (1931). ITZ: 3 ♂, 5 ♀, Paramaribo, Surinam. RMNH: 13 ♂, 12 ♀, Paramaribo, Surinam, Wageningen (at light), Zorg en Hoop. ZSM: 1 ♂, Surinam.

*Pyrrhopyge arinas arinas* Cramer, 1779. —  
Cramer (1779). RMNH: 1 ♂, Surinam (holotype).

*Pyrrhopyle creusae* Bell, 1931. — RMNH: 1 ♂,  
Sipaliwini.

*Pyrrhopyge rubricollis* Sepp, 1841. — Sepp  
(1841) BMNH:1<sup>♀</sup> Surinam.

*Pyrrhopyge cometes staudingeri* Plötz, 1879. —  
Cramer (1779). RMNH: 1 ♂, Surinam. See  
N. 3.

*Elbella intersecta intersecta* Herrich-Schäffer,  
1869. BMNH 1.9. Cheltenham.

1869.—RMNH: 1 ♀, Charlesburg.  
*Elbella patrobas blanda* Evans, 1951. — Evans  
(1951) RMNH: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Domburg.

*Elbella bicuspis* spec. nov. — See Note 4.

*Nosphistia zonara* Hewitson, 1866. — Möschler

(1876); possibly confused with a species of *Jemadia* or *Elbella*.

*Jemadia hospita ulixes* Plötz, 1879. — Evans (1951); Möschler (1882); Plötz (1879). ITZ: 1 (without abdomen), Surinam. RMNH: 1 ♀, Surinam.

*Jemadia menechmus* Mabille, 1878. — Evans (1951).

*Jemadia hewitsonii hewitsonii* Mabille, 1878. — RMNH: 2 ♂, 2 ♀, Brownsberg, Domburg, Surinam.

*Jemadia gnetus* Fabricius, 1781. — Cramer (1779, "Papilio vulcanus"); Evans (1951). RMNH: 1 ♀, Surinam.

*Jemadia fallax fallax* Mabille, 1878. — RMNH: 4 ♂, Coeroeni, Coppename, Zanderij. See Note 5.

*Amenis ponia ponina* Herrich-Schäffer, 1869. — ITZ: 1 (without abdomen), Surinam.

*Mysoria barcastus barcastus* Sepp, 1851. — Cramer (1775, "Papilio acastus"); Evans (1951); Möschler (1876, "Pyrrhopyge acastus"; 1882, "Pyrrhopyge barcastus" and "Pyrrhopyge acastus"); Sepp (1851); Williams & Bell (1931). ITZ: 6 ♂, 3 ♀, Surinam. RMNH: 28 ♂, 11 ♀, Belwaarde, Marienburg, Moengotapoe-Wiawia, Paramaribo, Surinam, Zorg en Hoop. ZSM: 2 ♂, Surinam.

*Mysoria thasus thasus* Stoll, 1781. — Stoll (1781). RMNH: 2 ♂, 1 ♀, Surinam.

*Myscelus nobilis* Cramer, 1779. — Cramer (1779); Evans (1951); Fabricius (1781, "Papilio salus").

*Myrcelus assaricus assaricus* Cramer, 1779. — Cramer (1779); Möschler (1876). RMNH: 2 ♀, Surinam.

*Passova glacia* Evans, 1951. — Evans (1951).

*Passova passova stacer* Evans, 1951. — Evans (1951). RMNH: 1 ♂, Surinam. ZSM: 1 ♂, Surinam.

*Aspittha aspittha parima* Plötz, 1886. — Plötz (1886).

#### Pyrginae

*Phocides palemon palemon* Cramer, 1779. — Cramer (1779); Evans (1952, "Phocides polybius polybius" Fabricius, 1793); Möschler (1876). ITZ: 1 ♀, Paramaribo. NZC: 1 ♀, Paramaribo. RMNH: 1 ♂, 9 ♀, Boniface, Carolina Kreek, Paramaribo, Surinam (including holotype, ♂, of *Papilio palemon* Cramer).

*Phocides metrodorus* Bell, 1932. — NZC: 1 ♀, Republiek. RMNH: 1 ♂, Domburg.

*Phocides pigmalion hewitsonius* Mabille, 1883. — Möschler (1876, "Erycides pygmalion Cr."); determination uncertain, as he gave as synonym "*Gnetus Ltrll.*", which belongs to *Jemadia*. NZC: 1 ♀, Zorg en Hoop. RMNH: 2 ♂, 2 ♀, Paramaribo, Surinam. See Note 6.

*Phocides lincea lincea* Herrich-Schäffer, 1869. — RMNH: 1 ♀, Charlesburg.

*Tarsocstenus papias* Hewitson, 1857. — Williams & Bell (1931).

*Tarsocstenus corythus* Cramer, 1777. — Cramer (1777); Stoll (1782, "Papilio pyramus"). RMNH: 2 ♀, Surinam (including holotype of *Papilio corythus* Cramer). ZSM: 1 ♂, 2 ♀, Surinam.

*Tarsocstenus praecia rufibasis* Mabille, 1910. — RMNH: 4 ♂, 1 ♀, Carolina Kreek, Surinam, Zanderij. ZSM: 1 ♂, Surinam.

*Phanus vitreus* Stoll, 1781. — Evans (1952); Möschler (1876, 1882); Stoll (1781); Williams & Bell (1931). RMNH: 1 ♂, 3 ♀, Avanavero Vallen, Carolina Kreek, Voltzberg. ZSM: 1 ♂, Surinam.

*Phanus obscurior* Kaye, 1924. — Evans (1952).

*Phanus marshallii* Kirby, 1880. — Evans (1952). RMNH: 9 ♀, Avanavero Vallen, Brownsberg, Carolina Kreek, Jodensavanne, Rama, Surinam. ZSM: 3 ♂, 3 ♀, Surinam.

*Udranomia orcinus* Felder, 1876. — Möschler (1876).

*Udranomia kikkawai* Weeks, 1906. — ZSM: 1 ♀, Surinam.

*Drephalys phoenice* Hewitson, 1867. — Möschler (1882). ZSM: 1 ♀, Surinam.

*Drephalys dumeril* Latreille, 1824. — Evans (1952); Möschler (1876).

*Drephalys oriander* *oriander* Hewitson, 1867. — Evans (1952). RMNH: 1 ♀, Goliath Kreek.

*Drephalys talboti* Le Cerf, 1922. — Evans (1952).

*Drephalys opifex* Evans, 1952. — Evans (1952).

*Drephalys alcmon* Cramer, 1779. — Cramer (1779); Evans (1952); Möschler (1876). RMNH: 1 ♀, Zanderij. ZSM: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Surinam.

*Augiades crinus* Cramer, 1780. — Cramer (1780); Evans (1952); Möschler (1882); Williams & Bell (1931). ITZ: 1 ♂, 4 ♀, Paramaribo, Surinam, Zanderij. NZC: 1 ♂, Paramaribo. RMNH: 5 ♂, 2 ♀, Lelydorp, Moengo, Paramaribo, Rama, Zanderij. ZSM: 2 ♂, 3 ♀, Surinam.

*Hyalothyrus infernalis* *infernalis* Möschler,

1876. — Evans (1952); Möschler (1876). RMNH: 8 ♂, 3 ♀, Avanavero Vallen, Carolina Kreek, Fallawatra Kreek, Goliath Kreek, Hebiwerie, Lely Gebergte, Raleigh Vallen (Voltzberg), Rama, Sipaliwini.
- Hyalothyrus leucomelas* Geyer, 1832. — Möschler (1876). RMNH: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Avanavero Vallen. ZSM: 1 ♂, Surinam.
- Hyalothyrus nitocris* Stoll, 1782. — Evans (1952); Möschler (1882); Stoll (1782); Williams & Bell (1931). ITZ: 1 ♂, Surinam. RMNH: 5 ♂, 3 ♀, Goliath Kreek, Rama, Zanderij. ZSM: 11 ♂, 4 ♀, Surinam.
- Hyalothyrus neleus pempygargyra* Mabille, 1888. — Evans (1952); Möschler (1882). RMNH: 1 ♂, Coppename (Kroetoe).
- Phareas coeleste* Westwood, 1852. — Evans (1952); Williams & Bell (1931). RMNH: 2 ♂, Sipaliwini. ZSM: 2 ♀, Surinam.
- Entheus eumelus* Cramer, 1777. — Cramer (1777); Williams & Bell (1931, "Entheus mina"). RMNH: 1 ♀, Goliath Kreek. ZSM: 1 ♂, Surinam (lacks the costal fold).
- Entheus gentius* Cramer, 1779. — Cramer (1779); Evans (1952); Möschler (1882); Williams & Bell (1931). ITZ: 1 ♂, Surinam. RMNH: 3 ♂, 9 ♀, Avanavero Vallen, Blakawatra, Goliath Kreek, Lely Gebergte, Phe-dra, Rama, Republiek, Zanderij. ZSM: 5 ♂, 5 ♀, Surinam. See Note 7.
- Entheus priassus* Linnaeus, 1758. — Evans (1952); Möschler (1876, "Entheus talaus L." and "Entheus peleus L."); Stoll (1782); Williams & Bell (1931). ITZ: 3 ♂, 1 ♀, Surinam. RMNH: 5 ♀, Albina, Avanavero Vallen, Brownsberg, Surinam, Zanderij. ZSM: 10 ♂, 5 ♀, Surinam.
- Entheus matho dius* Mabille, 1897. — Evans (1952). RMNH: 5 ♂, 1 ♀, Kabelstation, Kroetoe, Ramam, Surinam, Zanderij.
- Cabirus procas* Cramer, 1777. — Cramer (1777); Evans (1952); Stoll (1787, "Papilio julettus"). RMNH: 2 ♂, Copi, Lely Gebergte.
- Proteides mercurius mercurius* Fabricius, 1787. — Cramer (1779, "Papilio idas"); Möschler (1882, "Thymele idas Cr."); Sepp (1848, "Papilio idas Cramer"). ITZ: 2 ♂, Surinam. RMNH: 1 ♂, Oele mari.
- Epargyreus clarus* Cramer, 1775. — Cramer (1775; described from Surinam, but locality undoubtedly false, the species is not known to occur south of Honduras); Evans (1952; locality not trusted by Evans).
- Epargyreus socus sinus* Evans, 1952. — Evans (1952).
- Epargyreus exadens* Cramer, 1779. — Cramer (1779); Möschler (1882). RMNH: 1 ♂, Surinam. ZSM: 1 ♂, Surinam.
- Polygonus leo* Gmelin, 1790. — Evans (1952). ITZ: 2 ♂, Surinam.
- Chioides catillus catillus* Cramer, 1779. — Cramer (1779); Evans (1952); Möschler (1876); Sepp (1847, "Papilio longicauda"); Williams & Bell (1931). ITZ: 2 ♂, 2 ♀, Paramaribo, Surinam. RMNH: 18 ♂, 11 ♀, Albina, Bigiston, Blauwgrond, Brokopondo, Coppename Rivier, Goliath Kreek, Lelydorp, Ma Retraite, Onverdacht, Paramaribo, Tibiti. ZSM: 4 ♂, 1 ♀, Surinam.
- Aguna asander asander* Hewitson, 1867. — Evans (1952).
- Aguna claxon* Evans, 1952. — RMNH: 1 ♂, Brownsberg. See Note 8.
- Aguna aurunce* Hewitson, 1867. — RMNH: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Brokopondo, Carolina Kreek.
- Aguna coelus* Stoll, 1781. — Evans (1952); Möschler (1876); Stoll (1781). RMNH: 2 ♀, Lely Gebergte, Rama. ZSM: 2 ♀, Surinam.
- Aguna gamma* Möschler, 1878. — Evans (1952); Williams & Bell (1931).
- Typhedanus orion* Cramer, 1779. — Cramer (1779); Evans (1952); Möschler (1882); Williams & Bell (1931). ITZ: 1 ♂, 2 ♀, Paramaribo, Surinam. RMNH: 10 ♂, 4 ♀, Carolina Kreek, Domburg, Lelydorp, Paramaribo.
- Typhedanus undulatus* Hewitson, 1867. — Evans (1952); Möschler (1876). ITZ: 2 ♂, 1 ♀, Paramaribo, Surinam. RMNH: 3 ♂, 4 ♀, Ma Retraite, Paramaribo, Zorg en Hoop. ZSM: 1 ♂, Surinam.
- Typhedanus optica optica* Evans, 1952. — RMNH: 1 ♂, 2 ♀, Brokopondo. ZSM: 1 ♂, Surinam.
- Polythrix octomaculata octomaculata* Sepp, 1844. — Möschler (1882); Sepp (1844). RMNH: 1 ♂, 5 ♀, Paramaribo. ZSM: 1 ♂, Surinam.
- Polythrix asine* Hewitson, 1867. — RMNH: 1 ♀, Paramaribo. See Note 9.
- Polythrix minvanes* Williams, 1926. — ZSM: 1 ♂, Surinam.
- Polythrix caunus* Herrich-Schäffer, 1869. — Evans (1952). RMNH: 4 ♂, 2 ♀, Brokopondo, Paramaribo, Rama, Republiek. See Note 10.
- Polythrix auginus* Hewitson, 1867. — Evans (1952); Möschler (1876). ZSM: 1 ♂, Surinam.

- Polythrix metallescens* Mabille, 1888. — RMNH: 3 ♂, 1 ♀, Ma Retraite, Republiek, Surinam.
- Polythrix eudoxus* Stoll, 1781. — Stoll (1781).
- Chrysoplectrum pervivax* Hübner, 1819. — Evans (1952); Hübner (1819); Kirby (1871, "Pamphila schellera"); Möschler (1876, "Telegonus schellera Kirby"); Sepp (1832—1840, "Papilio pertinax Stoll"); Stoll (1790, "Papilio pertinax"); Williams & Bell (1931). RMNH: 2 ♀, Leonsberg, Paramaribo.
- Chrysoplectrum babiana babiana* Herrich-Schäffer, 1869. — Evans (1952). RMNH: 2 ♂, Paramaribo, Surinam.
- Chrysoplectrum otriades* Hewitson, 1867. — RMNH: 2 ♂, Brownsberg.
- Chrysoplectrum perniciosus perniciosus* Herrich-Schäffer, 1869. — Evans (1952). RMNH: 1 ♂, 2 ♀, Brownsberg, Paramaribo.
- Chrysoplectrum orpheus* Plötz, 1882. — ZSM: 1 ♂, Surinam.
- Urbanus proteus proteus* Linnaeus, 1758. — Evans (1952); Möschler (1876); Williams & Bell (1931). ITZ: 2 ♂, 7 ♀, Caledonia-Saramacca, Paramaribo, Surinam. RMNH: 8 ♂, 9 ♀, Albina, Marienburg, Paramaribo, Raleigh Vallen. ZSM: 1 ♂, Surinam.
- Urbanus viterboana alva* Evans, 1952. — Evans (1952). NZC: 1 ♂, Charlesburg. RMNH: 1 ♂, 4 ♀, Brokopondo, Paramaribo, Sipaliwini.
- Urbanus esmeraldus* Butler, 1877. — Evans (1952). RMNH: 1 ♂, Surinam.
- Urbanus esma* Evans, 1952. — RMNH: 2 ♂, Ma Retraite, Zanderij. See Note 11.
- Urbanus esta* Evans, 1952. — RMNH: 1 ♂, Domburg (agrees with *esta*, but valves symmetrical, both like Evans' figure of right valve). ZSM: 1 ♀, Surinam.
- Urbanus acawoios* Williams, 1926. — Evans (1952). ITZ: 1 ♂, Paramaribo. RMNH: 1 ♀, Lelydorp. ZSM: 1 ♀, Surinam.
- Urbanus dorantes dorantes* Stoll, 1790. — Evans (1952); Möschler (1882); Stoll (1790); Williams & Bell (1931). ITZ: 2 ♀, Surinam. RMNH: 11 ♂, 10 ♀, Albina, Ma Retraite, Paramaribo. ZSM: 2 ♂, 1 ♀, Surinam.
- Urbanus teleius* Hübner, 1821. — Evans (1952); Möschler (1876); Williams & Bell (1931, "Goniurus eurycles Latr."). RMNH: 8 ♂, 6 ♀, Domburg, Onverdacht, Paramaribo, Zanderij-Saramacca.
- Urbanus tanna* Evans, 1952. — Evans (1952).
- Urbanus cindra* Evans, 1952. — RMNH: 1 ♂, Copi.
- Urbanus ambiguus* spec. nov. — See Note 12.
- Urbanus zagorus* Plötz, 1881. — RMNH: 1 ♂, Surinam. Unlikely locality; only known from S. Brazil and Argentina.
- Urbanus simplicius* Stoll, 1790. — Evans (1952); Möschler (1876, 1882); Stoll (1790); Williams & Bell (1931). ITZ: 7 ♂, 4 ♀, Paramaribo, Surinam. RMNH: 38 ♂, 17 ♀, Albina, Avanavero Vallen, Bigiston, Brokopondo, Brownsberg, Charlesburg, Domburg, Groningen, Lelydorp, Ma Retraite, Paramaribo, Republiek, Zanderij, Zorg en Hoop. ZSM: 1 ♂, Surinam.
- Urbanus procne* Plötz, 1881. — Evans (1952). ITZ: 4 ♂, 2 ♀, Charlesburg, Paramaribo. NZC: 2 ♂, 2 ♀, Paramaribo. RMNH: 42 ♂, 17 ♀, Charlesburg, Cultuurtuin, Domburg, Kabelstation, Kwatta, Lelydorp, Ma Retraite, Paramaribo, Republiek.
- Urbanus doryssus doryssus* Swainson, 1831. — Evans (1952); Möschler (1876); Williams & Bell (1931). ITZ: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Surinam. NZC: 1 ♂, Benzendorp. RMNH: 5 ♂, Brownsberg, Corantijn Rivier, Domburg, Paramaribo. ZSM: 5 ♂, 4 ♀, Surinam.
- Urbanus albimargo takuta* Evans, 1952. — Evans (1952); Williams & Bell (1931). RMNH: 2 ♀, Avanavero Vallen, Brownsberg. ZSM: 1 ♂, Surinam.
- Urbanus virescens* Mabille, 1877. — ZSM: 1 ♂, Surinam.
- Astraptes talus* Cramer, 1777. — Cramer (1777); Möschler (1876); Sepp (1841, "Papilio lucidator"). ITZ: 1 ♀, Paramaribo. RMNH: 4 ♂, 4 ♀, Albina, Carolina Creek, Leonsberg, Paramaribo, Surinam. ZSM: 1 ♀, Surinam.
- Astraptes fulgerator fulgerator* Walch, 1775. — Evans (1952); Möschler (1876); Sepp (1841, "Papilio fulminator"); Williams & Bell (1931). ITZ: 1 ♀, Surinam. RMNH: 4 ♂, 7 ♀, Brownsberg, Domburg, Ephraïms Zegen, Kabalebo/Corantijn Rivier, Lely Gebergte, Paramaribo, Surinam. ZSM: 3 ♂, 5 ♀, Surinam.
- Astraptes apastus apastus* Cramer, 1777. — Cramer (1777); Evans (1952). ITZ: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Surinam. RMNH: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Domburg, Surinam. ZSM: 1 ♂, Surinam.
- Astraptes enotrus* Stoll, 1781. — Stoll (1781). RMNH: 1 ♂, Rama. ZSM: 1 ♂, Surinam.
- Astraptes granadensis* Möschler, 1878. — Evans (1952); Möschler (1882); Stoll (1780, "Papilio aulestes"). ITZ: 1 ♂, Surinam. RMNH: 1 ♂, Surinam. ZSM: 1 ♂, Surinam.

- Astraptes narcosius* Stoll, 1790. — Evans (1952); ssp. *narcosius* and ssp. *aulina* Evans, 1952); Stoll (1790). RMNH: 1 ♂, Surinam (ssp. *narcosius*).  
*Astraptes alardus* Stoll, 1790. — Evans (1952); Möschler (1876); Stoll (1790). ITZ: 3 ♀, Domburg, Paramaribo, Surinam. RMNH: 6 ♂, 6 ♀, Charlesburg, Domburg, Paramaribo.  
*Astraptes alector hopfferi* Plötz, 1882. — Möschler (1882, "Thymele hopfferi Plötz"). RMNH: 2 ♂, 1 ♀, Brownsberg, Lucie Rivier, Rama.  
*Astraptes cretatus* Hayward, 1939. — RMNH: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Carolina Kreek, Rama. See Note 13.  
*Astraptes creteus creteus* Cramer, 1780. — Cramer (1780); Evans (1952); Möschler (1876, "Telegonus parmenides Cramer"); 1882, previous record was based on misidentification, referred to ("Thymele Hopfferi"); Stoll (1781, "Papilio parmenides"). ITZ: 1 ♀, Surinam. NZC: 2 ♂, Phedra.  
*Astraptes latimargo* Herrich-Schäffer, 1869. — Möschler (1882); Williams & Bell (1931).  
*Astraptes chiriquensis oenander* Hewitson, 1876. — ZSM: 1 ♂, Surinam.  
*Astraptes anaphus anaphus* Cramer, 1777. — Cramer (1777); Evans (1952); Sepp (1830, "Papilio leucogramma"). ITZ: 1 ♀, Surinam. RMNH: 1 ♂, 3 ♀, Brokopondo, Surinam (including ♂ holotype, Surinam).  
*Calliades zeutus* Möschler, 1878. — ZSM: 1 ♀, Surinam.  
*Autochton neis* Geyer, 1832. — Evans (1952); Möschler (1876, "Cecropterus bocus Hopffer"); Williams & Bell (1931, "Cecropterus neis Geyer" and "Cecropterus bocus Plötz"). ITZ: 1 ♂, Surinam. RMNH: 3 ♂, Domburg, Surinam. ZSM: 1 ♀, Surinam.  
*Autochton longipennis* Plötz, 1882. — Williams & Bell (1931, "Cecropterus capys (Godman & Salvin)"). ITZ: 1 ♀, Surinam. RMNH: 5 ♂, Brownsberg, Domburg, Sipaliwini, Surinam. ZSM: 1 ♂, Surinam.  
*Autochton zarex* Hübner, 1818. — Hübner (1818); Möschler (1876); Williams & Bell (1931, "Cecropterus auna Fabricius"). RMNH: 9 ♂, 3 ♀, Albina, Brownsberg, Carolina Kreek, Paramaribo, Surinam, Zanderij. ZSM: 1 ♂, 3 ♀, Surinam.  
*Autochton bipunctatus* Gmelin, 1790. — Möschler (1876). RMNH: 1 ♀, Albina.  
*Autochton itylus* Hübner, 1823. — Evans (1952); Hübner (1823). RMNH: 1 ♂, 1 ♀,  
Brownsberg, Paramaribo. ZSM: 3 ♂, 2 ♀, Surinam.  
*Thorybes daunus* Cramer, 1777. — Cramer (1777); apparently wrong locality for this strictly North American species.  
*Bungalotis erythrus* Cramer, 1775. — Cramer (1775). RMNH: 1 ♀, Kabalebo (at black light).  
*Bungalotis diophorus* Möschler, 1882. — Möschler (1882).  
*Bungalotis midas* Cramer, 1775. — Cramer (1775); Evans (1952); Fabricius (1781); Möschler (1876); Plötz (1882a). NZC: 1 ♀, Alalapadoe. RMNH: 2 ♂, 2 ♀, Cultuurtuin, Paramaribo, Sarakreek. ZSM: 1 ♂, Surinam.  
*Bungalotis astylos* Cramer, 1780. — Cramer (1780); Möschler (1876). RMNH: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Palomeu, Surinam. ZSM: 1 ♂, Surinam.  
*Bungalotis borax* Evans, 1952. — RMNH: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Nassau Gebergte, Saramacca Rivier.  
*Bungalotis sipa* spec. nov. — See Note 14.  
*Bungalotis quadratum* Sepp, 1845. — Evans (1952); Möschler (1876, "Telegonus annulicornis"); Sepp (1845). NZC: Paramaribo. RMNH: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Paramaribo, Saramacca Rivier. See Note 15.  
*Salatis salatis* Stoll, 1782. — Evans (1952); Plötz (1882a); Stoll (1782). RMNH: 1 ♂, 2 ♀, Ephraïms Zegen, Lely Gebergte, Onverdacht.  
*Salatis cebrenus* Cramer, 1777. — Cramer (1777).  
*Salatis fulvius* Plötz, 1882. — RMNH: 1 ♀, Wonotobo.  
*Salatis flavomarginatus* Sepp, 1851. — Sepp (1851).  
*Sarmientoia eriopis* Hewitson, 1867. — Evans (1952). RMNH: 1 ♀, Onverdacht.  
*Dyscophellus euribates* Stoll, 1782. — Evans (1952); Möschler (1876, "Telegonus hesus Westwood"); Stoll (1782). RMNH: 3 ♂, 1 ♀, Goliath Kreek (at light), Saramacca Rivier, Surinam. ZSM: 2 ♂, Surinam.  
*Dyscophellus porcius* Felder, 1862. — Evans (1952); Möschler (1882, "Thymele doriscus Hewitson").  
*Dyscophellus sebaldus* Stoll, 1781. — Evans (1952); Stoll (1781). RMNH: 2 ♀, Sipaliwini (at light), Surinam.  
*Dyscophellus erythras* Mabille, 1888. — Evans (1952).  
*Dyscophellus diaphorus* Mabille & Bouillet, 1912. — Mabille & Bouillet (1912).  
*Dyscophellus ramusis* Stoll, 1781. — Evans (1952); Möschler (1876, 1882); Stoll (1781).

- NZC: 1 ♀, Kabo. RMNH: 2 ♂, 1 ♀, Afobaka, Goliath Kreek, Surinam.
- Nascus phocus* Cramer, 1777. — Cramer (1777); Möschler (1876, "Telegonus pherenice Hewitson"); Sepp (1843, "Papilio decemmaculata"); Stoll (1782, "Papilio morpheus"). NZC: 1 ♀, Paramaribo. RMNH: 2 ♂, 1 ♀, Domburg, Paramaribo, Surinam.
- Nascus solon* Plötz, 1882. — RMNH: 1 ♀, Surinam.
- Nascus brotea* Cramer, 1780. — Cramer (1780). ZSM: 2 ♂, Surinam.
- Nascus paulliniae* Sepp, 1842. — Evans (1952); Sepp (1842). RMNH: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Domburg, Paramaribo (at light). ZSM: 2 ♂, Surinam.
- Cephise cephise* Herrich-Schäffer, 1869. — Evans (1952); Möschler (1876).
- Porphyrogenes passalus* *passalus* Herrich-Schäffer, 1869. — RMNH: 1 ♂, Rama.
- Porphyrogenes probus* Möschler, 1876. — Möschler (1876).
- Porphyrogenes zohra* Möschler, 1878. — RMNH: 1 ♂, Coppename Rivier.
- Porphyrogenes pausias* Hewitson, 1867. — RMNH: 1 ♂, Zanderij. ZSM: 1 ♂, Surinam.
- Ablepsis azines* Hewitson, 1867. — Mabille & Boullet (1912, "Telemiades perseus"). RMNH: 1 ♀, Zanderij. ZSM: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Surinam.
- Orneatus aegiochus* Hewitson, 1876. — Möschler (1882), probably confused with an *Astraptes* species, *O. aegiochus* being known from C. America only.
- Celaenorrhinus shema shema* Hewitson, 1877. — Evans (1952); Möschler (1882, "Plesionera ochrogutta").
- Celaenorrhinus similis bifurcus* Bell, 1934. — Evans (1952).
- Celaenorrhinus* spec. nov. — Will be described in a separate paper.
- Celaenorrhinus eligius eligius* Stoll, 1782. — Evans (1952); Stoll (1782); Williams & Bell (1931).
- Celaenorrhinus syllius* Felder, 1862. — Evans (1952). RMNH: 1 ♀, Brownsberg.
- Spathilepia clonius* Cramer, 1775. — Evans (1953); Möschler (1876); Williams & Bell (1931). RMNH: 7 ♂, 3 ♀, Brokopondo, Domburg, Paramaribo.
- Cogia hassan* Butler, 1870. — Williams & Bell (1931, "Cogia freudiae"). RMNH: 13 ♂, 6 ♀, Temomairem, Zanderij. See Note 16.
- Cogia calchas* Herrich-Schäffer, 1869. — Möschler (1876). RMNH: 2 ♂, 1 ♀, Brokopondo, Rama.
- Telemiades vansa* Evans, 1953. — ZSM: 6 ♀, Surinam.
- Telemiades squanda* Evans, 1953. — RMNH: 1 ♀, Brokopondo.
- Telemiades trenda* Evans, 1953. — Evans (1953).
- Telemiades nicomedes* Möschler, 1878. — Evans (1953).
- Telemiades epicalus* Hübner, 1819. — Evans (1953).
- Telemiades penidas* Hewitson, 1876. — Möschler (1876, "Teleonus mygdon"); Williams & Bell (1931, "Telemiades ceramina Herrich-Schäffer"). RMNH: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Brokopondo, Brownsberg.
- Telemiades avitus* Stoll, 1781. — Stoll (1781); Williams & Bell (1931).
- Telemiades amphion amphion* Hübner, 1826. — Möschler (1876, "Plesioneura compressa"); Williams & Bell (1931). ITZ: 1 ♀, Surinam. RMNH: 3 ♂, 2 ♀, Domburg, Rama, Sipaliwini.
- Pyrdalus corbulo* Stoll, 1781. — Möschler (1876); Stoll (1781). RMNH: 1 ♂, Surinam. ZSM: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Surinam.
- Ectomis cythna* Hewitson, 1878. — Evans (1953). RMNH: 1 ♀, Brokopondo (the first known female of this scarce species).
- Conognathus platon* Felder, 1862. — RMNH: 1 ♂, Saramacca Rivier.
- Arteurotia tractipennis* Butler & Druce, 1872. — Evans (1953).
- Eracon paulinus* Stoll, 1782. — Stoll (1782). RMNH: 1 ♀, Lely Gebergte.
- Eracon onorbo* Möschler, 1882. — Evans (1953); Möschler (1882).
- Spioniades artemides* Stoll, 1782. — Evans (1953); Möschler (1876); Stoll (1782). RMNH: 1 ♀, Zanderij. ZSM: 2 ♂, Surinam.
- Spioniades libethra* Hewitson, 1868. — Evans (1953).
- Polyctor polyctor* Prittweitz, 1868. — RMNH: 1 ♂, Zanderij. ZSM: 1 ♀, Surinam.
- Nisoniades bessus* Möschler, 1876. — Evans (1953); Möschler (1876). RMNH: 4 ♂, Brokopondo, Paramaribo, Zanderij.
- Nisoniades laurentina* Williams & Bell, 1939. — RMNH: 1 ♂, Brokopondo.
- Nisoniades rubescens* Möschler, 1876. — Evans (1953); Möschler (1876); Williams & Bell (1931, "Pellicia bromias Godman & Salvin"). RMNH: 5 ♂, Domburg, Ma Retraite, Paramaribo.
- Nisoniades mimas* Cramer, 1775. — Cramer (1775); Evans (1953); Sepp (1845, "Papilio

- bromius* Stoll"); Stoll (1790, "Papilio *bromius*"). RMNH: 1 ♂, Sipaliwini.
- Nisoniades ephora* Herrich-Schäffer, 1870. — Möschler (1882).
- Nisoniades rimana* Bell, 1942. — RMNH: 1 ♂, Brownsberg. ZSM: 1 ♂, Surinam.
- Nisoniades brunneata* Williams & Bell, 1939. — Evans (1953).
- Nisoniades macarius* Herrich-Schäffer, 1870. — Williams & Bell (1931). NZC: 1 ♂, Alaman-didon.
- Pachyneuria duidae* Bell, 1932. — Evans (1953).
- Pellicia dimidiata* Herrich-Schäffer, 1870. — Möschler (1876, "Pellicia *didia*").
- Morvina fissimacula rema* Evans, 1953. — ZSM: 1 ♀, Surinam.
- Myrinia binoculus* Möschler, 1876. — Möschler (1876).
- Cyclosemia herennius* Stoll, 1782. — Evans (1953); Stoll (1782).
- Viola violella* Mabille, 1897. — Evans (1953). RMNH: 2 ♂, 1 ♀, Paramaribo.
- Plumbago plumbago* Plötz, 1884. — RMNH: 1 ♀, Paramaribo.
- Gorgythion begga pyralina* Möschler, 1876. — Evans (1953); Möschler (1876, "Nisoniades *plautia*" and "Helias *pyralina*"); Williams & Bell (1931). NZC: 1 ♀, Potribo. RMNH: 1 ♂, Zanderij. ZSM: 1 ♀, Surinam.
- Gorgythion beggina escalophoides* Hayward, 1941. — RMNH: 6 ♂, 6 ♀, Brokopondo, Domburg, Paramaribo.
- Gorgythion canda* Evans, 1953. — ZSM: 1 ♀, Surinam. Identification must remain preliminary, as long as female genitalia of *Gorgythion* species have not been studied.
- Ouleus matria dampna* Evans, 1953. — ZSM: 1 ♀, Surinam.
- Ouleus fridericus fridericus* Geyer, 1832. — Evans (1953); Möschler (1876); Williams & Bell (1931). RMNH: 8 ♂, 1 ♀, Albina, Domburg, Ma Retraite, Palomeeu, Paramaribo, Surinam.
- Zera tetrastigma* Sepp, 1847. — Sepp (1847). RMNH: 1 ♀, Blakawatra.
- Quadrus cerealis* Stoll, 1782. — Evans (1953, "cerealis", incorrect subsequent spelling); Möschler (1876); Sepp (1847); Stoll (1782); Williams & Bell (1931). ITZ: 2 ♂, 2 ♀, Paramaribo, Surinam. RMNH: 8 ♂, 6 ♀, Avanavero Vallen, Lely Geberge, Ma Retraite, Paramaribo, Surinam. ZSM: 1 ♂, 3 ♀, Surinam.
- Quadrus fanda* Evans, 1953. — ZSM: 1 ♂, Surinam.
- Quadrus contubernalis* Mabille, 1883. — RMNH: 3 ♂, Blakawatra, Brownsberg. ZSM: 1 ♀, Surinam.
- Quadrus deyrolli deyrolli* Mabille, 1877. — Evans (1953). RMNH: 2 ♂, 1 ♀, Brownsberg, Copi, Zanderij. ZSM: 6 ♂, Surinam.
- Gindanes brebissoni* Latreille, 1824. — RMNH: 1 ♀, Carolina Kreek. Comes closest to ssp. *phagesia* Hewitson, 1868.
- Pythonides jovianus jovianus* Stoll, 1782. — Evans (1953); Möschler (1876); Stoll (1782); Williams & Bell (1931). ITZ: 1 ♂, 1 ♀ Surinam. RMNH: 6 ♂, 7 ♀, Albina, Avanavero Vallen, Brownsberg, Lely Geberge, Nassau Geberge, Rama, Surinam, Zanderij, Zanderij-Matta. ZSM: 6 ♂, 4 ♀, Surinam.
- Pythonides lerina* Hewitson, 1868. — Evans (1953); Möschler (1876); Williams & Bell (1931). RMNH: 3 ♂, Rama, Surinam, Zanderij. ZSM: 6 ♂, 1 ♀, Surinam.
- Pythonides grandis assecla* Mabille, 1883. — RMNH: 2 ♂, Koffiekamp, Rama.
- Pythonides herennius herennius* Geyer, 1838. — ITZ: 1 ♂, Surinam. RMNH: 3 ♂, Surinam.
- Pythonides limaea limaea* Hewitson, 1868. — Evans (1953); Möschler (1882).
- Sosustra festiva* Erichson, 1848. — Evans (1953). ITZ: 1 ♂, Surinam. RMNH: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Brokopondo, Surinam. ZSM: 1 ♂, Surinam.
- Sosustra bifasciata adamas* Plötz, 1884. — Evans (1953).
- Paches exosa* Butler, 1877. — Plötz (1884, "Pythonides prudens").
- Milanion hemes hemes* Cramer, 1777. — Cramer (1777); Evans (1953); Möschler (1876, 1882). ITZ: 1 ♂, Surinam. RMNH: 3 ♂, 3 ♀, Brokopondo, Brownsberg, Sipaliwini, Surinam, Zanderij.
- Milanion leucaspis* Mabille, 1878. — ZSM: 1 ♂, Surinam.
- Milanion pilumnus albidior* Mabille & Boullet, 1917. — ZMS: 1 ♂, Surinam.
- Paramimus scurra* Hübner, 1809. — Evans (1953); Möschler (1882, "Pythonides leucodesma Erichson"); Williams & Bell (1931). ITZ: 1 ♂, Surinam. RMNH: 5 ♂, 2 ♀, Albina, Blakawatra, Brownsberg, Surinam, Zanderij. ZSM: 1 ♂, 6 ♀, Surinam.
- Charidia lucaria lucaria* Hewitson, 1868. — Evans (1953); Williams & Bell (1931). RMNH: 1 ♀, Brownsberg. ZSM: 1 ♀, Surinam.
- Mylon menippus* Fabricius, 1776. — Cramer (1782, "Papilio melander"); Fabricius

- (1776); Möschler (1876, "Achlyodes melan-  
der Cramer"). ITZ: 1 ♂, Surinam. RMNH:  
2 ♀, Brownsberg.
- Mylon jason* Ehrmann, 1907. — Evans (1953);  
Williams & Bell (1931).
- Carrhenes fuscescens conia* Evans, 1953. —  
ZSM: 1 ♀, Surinam.
- Carrhenes canescens leada* Butler, 1860. —  
Evans (1953).
- Clito jonkersi* spec. nov. — See Note 17.
- Clito clito* Fabricius, 1787. — Möschler (1876).  
ZSM: 1 ♂, Surinam.
- Clito zenda* Evans, 1953. — Evans (1953).
- Xenophanes tryxus* Stoll, 1780. — Evans (1953);  
Möschler (1876); Stoll (1780); Williams &  
Bell (1931). ITZ: 2 ♂, Surinam. RMNH: 12  
♂, 5 ♀, Brokopondo, Brownsberg, Lely-  
dorp, Ma Retraite, Paramaribo, Sipaliwini,  
Surinam. ZSM: 2 ♂, Surinam.
- Antigonus erosus* Hübner, 1812. — Evans  
(1953); Möschler (1876, "Antigonus wester-  
manni Latreille"; 1882).
- Timochreon doria* Plötz, 1884. — RMNH: 1 ♀,  
Rama.
- Anisochoria pedalioidina polysticta* Mabille,  
1876. — Evans (1953).
- Achlyodes busirus* busirus Stoll, 1782. —  
Möschler (1882); Stoll (1782). RMNH: 3 ♂,  
1 ♀, Brownsberg, Surinam, Zanderij.
- Achlyodes thraso* thraso Jung, 1792. — Evans  
(1953); Möschler (1882); Williams & Bell  
(1931). NZC: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Paramaribo.  
RMNH: 9 ♂, 6 ♀, Brownsberg, Ma Re-  
traite, Paramaribo, Zanderij. ZSM: 1 ♂, Su-  
rinam.
- Anastrus sempiternus simplicior* Möschler, 1876.  
— Möschler (1876). RMNH: 1 ♀, Ma Re-  
traite.
- Anastrus tolimus robicus* Plötz, 1884. — Evans  
(1953). RMNH: 3 ♂, 4 ♀, Blakawatra, Bro-  
kopondo, Paramaribo, Patamakka Rivier,  
Surinam.
- Anastrus petius* Möschler, 1876. — Evans  
(1953); Möschler (1876). ZSM: 5 ♂, 2 ♀, Su-  
rinam.
- Anastrus obliqua* Plötz, 1884. — RMNH: 1 ♀,  
Zanderij.
- Anastrus obscurus narva* Evans, 1953. — Evans  
(1953). ITZ: 3 ♂, 2 ♀, Paramaribo, Surinam.  
RMNH: 3 ♂, 2 ♀, Brokopondo, Lelydorp,  
Matapi. ZSM: 1 ♂, 2 ♀, Surinam.
- Ebrietas infanda* Butler, 1876. — RMNH: 1 ♀,  
Brownsberg.
- Cycloglypha thrasibus* thrasibus Fabricius,  
1793. — Evans (1953). RMNH: 1 ♂, 2 ♀,  
Brokopondo, Rama, Surinam. ZSM: 1 ♂,  
Surinam.
- Cycloglypha caeruleonigra* Mabille, 1904. —  
RMNH: 2 ♂, Paramaribo, Sipaliwini.
- Cycloglypha enega* Möschler, 1876. —  
Möschler (1876). RMNH: 2 ♂, 1 ♀, Broko-  
ponto, Paloemeu, Paramaribo.
- Helias phalaenoides phalaenoides* Fabricius,  
1807. — Evans (1953); Williams & Bell  
(1931). ITZ: 1 ♂, Surinam. RMNH: 1 ♂, 3  
♀, Brownsberg, Coeroeni Eiland, Surinam.
- Chiomara asychis asychis* Stoll, 1780. — Evans  
(1953); Möschler (1876), "Pythonides diluci-  
da" and "Achlyodes asychis Cramer"; Stoll  
(1780); Williams & Bell (1931). RMNH: 8  
♂, 5 ♀, Belwaarde, Kwatta, Ma Retraite,  
Marienburg, Paramaribo, Surinam, Wia-wia.
- Chiomara mithrax* Möschler, 1878. — Evans  
(1953). RMNH: 1 ♀, Paramaribo.
- Chiomara punctum* Mabille, 1878. — Evans  
(1953); Williams & Bell (1931). RMNH: 1  
♂, 5 ♀, Copi, Ma Retraite, Zanderij. ZSM: 3  
♂, 2 ♀, Surinam.
- Ephyriades arcas philemon* Fabricius, 1775. —  
Möschler (1876, "Nisoniades otreus Cra-  
mer"); Stoll (1780, "Papilio otreus", and  
"Papilio flyas"). RMNH: 1 ♂, Surinam.
- Pyrgus oileus orcus* Stoll, 1780. — Evans (1953);  
Hübner (1809, "Papilio tartarus"); Möschler  
(1876, "Hesperia syrichtus Fabricius"); Stoll  
(1780); Williams & Bell (1931). ITZ: 6 ♂, 4  
♀, Paramaribo, Surinam. RMNH: 35 ♂, 21  
♀, Benzendorp, Brokopondo, Coeroeni Eiland  
(in Coeroeni Rivier), Domburg, Kabelsta-  
tion, Kwatta, Ma Retraite, Paramaribo, Par-  
anam, Stoelmans Eiland (in Marowijne).  
Brown & Heineman (1972: 389) considered  
*orcus* specifically distinct from *oileus*, but evi-  
dence of real sympatry is not yet convincing.
- Heliopetes arsalte arsalte* Linnaeus, 1758. —  
Evans (1953); Möschler (1882); Williams &  
Bell (1931). ITZ: 3 ♂, 2 ♀, Caledonia-Sara-  
macca, Paramaribo, South side Upper Sara-  
macca, Surinam. RMNH: 20 ♂, 9 ♀, Albina,  
Kayser Gebergte, Kwatta, Leiding, Lely-  
dorp, Maratakka, Paramaribo, Sipaliwini.  
ZSM: 5 ♂, 2 ♀, Surinam.
- Heliopetes leucola* Hewitson, 1868. — Möschler  
(1882), probably confused this rare Brazilian  
species with the next species, which is com-  
mon in Surinam.
- Heliopetes alana* Reakirt, 1868. — Evans

(1953). RMNH: 7 ♂, 2 ♀, Brokopondo, Goliath Kreek, Rama, Sipaliwini. ZSM: 1 ♀, Surinam.

### Hesperiinae

*Synapte silius* Latreille, 1824. — RMNH: 1 ♂, Domburg.

*Lento ferrago* Plötz, 1884. — RMNH: 1 ♀, Morico Kreek.

*Lento lento* Mabille, 1878. — ITZ: 1 ♂, Republiek.

*Zariaspes mys* Hübner, 1808. — Williams & Bell (1931). RMNH: 5 ♂, 5 ♀, Domburg, Lelydorp, Ma Retraite, Surinam.

*Anthoptus epictetus* Fabricius, 1793. — Evans (1955); Möschler (1882); Williams & Bell (1931). ITZ: 2 ♂, 1 ♀, Leiding, Paramaribo. RMNH: 15 ♂, 1 ♀, Brokopondo, Domburg, Goliath Kreek, Kayser Gebergte, Paramaribo, Rama, Sipaliwini, Surinam. See Note 18.

*Corticea corticea corticea* Plötz, 1883. — Evans (1955); Williams & Bell (1931, "Megistias noctis Plötz"). RMNH: 6 ♂, 3 ♀, Domburg, Ma Retraite, Paramaribo, Surinam, Zanderij.

*Cantha celeus* Mabille, 1891. — Williams & Bell (1931).

*Vinius tryhana* Kaye, 1913. — NZC: 1 ♂, Pepejoe. RMNH: 3 ♂, Domburg, Ma Retraite, Paramaribo. See Note 19.

*Molo mango* Guenée, 1865. — Evans (1955). RMNH: 3 ♂, Nassau Gebergte, Surinam. ZSM: 1 ♂, Surinam.

*Molo menta* Evans, 1955. — Evans (1955).

*Apaustus gracilis smarti* Evans, 1955. — Williams & Bell (1931). RMNH: 4 ♂, 1 ♀, Avanavero Vallen (Malaise trap), Raleigh Valen.

*Apaustus menes* Stoll, 1782. — Evans (1955); Möschler (1876); Sepp (1842); Williams & Bell (1931). RMNH: 3 ♂, Ma Retraite, Paramaribo. ZSM: 1 ♂, Surinam. See Note 20.

*Callimormus radiola radiola* Mabille, 1878. — Evans (1955); Williams & Bell (1931). RMNH: 3 ♂, 1 ♀, Brownsberg, Domburg.

*Callimormus alsimo* Möschler, 1882. — Möschler (1882). ZSM: 1 ♀, Surinam.

*Callimormus juventus* Scudder, 1872. — Evans (1955). RMNH: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Kwatta, Lelydorp.

*Callimormus corades* Felder, 1862. — Williams & Bell (1931). RMNH: 4 ♂, 1 ♀, Domburg, Lelydorp, Paramaribo, Zorg en Hoop.

*Callimormus saturnus* Herrich-Schäffer, 1869. — Evans (1955). ITZ: 2 ♀, Paramaribo.

RMNH: 2 ♂, 1 ♀, Ma Retraite, Zorg en Hoop.

*Eutocus facilis* Plötz, 1884. — Plötz (1884).

*Eutocus fabulinus* Plötz, 1884. — Plötz (1884).

*Eutocus matildae vinda* Evans, 1855. — RMNH: 3 ♂, Avanavero Vallen, Ma Retraite, Surinam.

*Virga virginicus* Möschler, 1882. — Möschler (1882).

*Methionopsis ina* Plötz, 1882. — Evans (1955). RMNH: 2 ♂, 3 ♀, Domburg, Ma Retraite, Paramaribo.

*Sodalia sodalis* Butler, 1877. — Evans (1955); Williams & Bell (1931, "Euroto saramacca"). RMNH: 3 ♂, 3 ♀, Ma Retraite, Paramaribo.

*Mnestheus servilius* Möschler, 1882. — Möschler (1882).

*Artines aepitus* Geyer, 1832. — Williams & Bell (1931, "Artines atizies Godman"). RMNH: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Goliath Kreek, Surinam. ZSM: 2 ♂, 1 ♀, Surinam.

*Aecas aecas* Stoll, 1781. — Stoll (1781); Williams & Bell (1931). RMNH: 2 ♂, 4 ♀, Domburg, Ma Retraite, Surinam, Zanderij. ZSM: 1 ♂, Surinam.

*Mnaseas bicolor* Mabille, 1889. — Williams & Bell (1931).

*Thargella caura* Plötz, 1882. — Möschler (1882); Plötz (1882b); Williams & Bell (1931, "Thargella fuliginosa Godman"). RMNH: 2 ♂, Domburg.

*Venas evans* Butler, 1877. — RMNH: 1 ♂, Lely Gebergte. ZSM: 9 ♂, 2 ♀, Surinam.

*Venas caerulans* Mabille, 1878. — ZSM: 1 ♂, Surinam.

*Monca telata* Herrich-Schäffer, 1869. — Möschler (1882).

*Nastraea chao* Mabille, 1897. — Williams & Bell (1931, "Megistias huascari Lindsey"). It is not certain, if the name given by Lindsey is really a synonym of Mabille's name.

*Nastraea guiana* Lindsey, 1925. — RMNH: 5 ♂, 4 ♀, Charlesburg, Paramaribo, Zanderij, Zorg en Hoop. See Note 23.

*Cymaenes tripunctatus theogenis* Capronnier, 1874. — Evans (1955); Möschler (1882, "Pamphila ancus"); Williams & Bell (1931). RMNH: 2 ♂, 6 ♀, Charlesburg, Kwatta, Lelydorp, Ma Retraite.

*Cymaenes geijssesi* spec. nov. — See Note 21.

*Cymaenes tripunctata alumna* Butler, 1877. — Evans (1955); Möschler (1882, "Pamphila obsoleta"); Williams & Bell (1931). NZC: 1 ♀, Manlobbi. RMNH: 1 ♂, 2 ♀, Charlesburg, Domburg, Paramaribo.

- Vehilius stictomenes stictomenes* Butler, 1877. — Evans (1955); Möschler (1882, "Apaustus venosus Pittw."); Williams & Bell (1931, "Vehilius venosus Plötz"). NZC: 1 ♂, Paramaribo. RMNH: 5 ♂, 7 ♀, Avanavero Vallen, Domburg, Lelydorp, Ma Retraite, Paramaribo, Zanderij. ZSM: 2 ♂, Surinam.
- Vehilius inca* Scudder, 1872. — Evans (1955); Williams & Bell (1931, "Megistias labdacus Godman"). NZC: 1 ♂, Paramaribo. RMNH: 7 ♂, 2 ♀, Domburg, Kwatta, Lelydorp, Ma Retraite, Paramaribo, Zorg en Hoop.
- Vehilius almoneus* Schaus, 1902. — ITZ: 1 ♀, Paramaribo. RMNH: 5 ♂, 6 ♀, Charlesburg, Domburg, Kwatta, Paramaribo.
- Vehilius major* spec. nov. — See note 22.
- Vehilius vetulus* Mabille, 1878. — Evans (1955). RMNH: 2 ♂, Brownsberg, Lely Geberge.
- Vehilius seriatus* seriatus Mabille, 1891. — RMNH: 1 ♂, Coeroeni Eiland. (= *Vehilius vetustus* Mielke, 1968, nomen novum pro *Cobalus vetulus* Mabille, 1883).
- Mnasilus allubita* Butler, 1877. — Williams & Bell (1931, "Mnasilus penicillatus Godman"). ITZ: 1 ♂, Paramaribo. RMNH: 9 ♂, 4 ♀, Charlesburg, Lelydorp, Ma Retraite, Paramaribo, Zanderij, Zorg en Hoop. ZSM: 1 ♂, Surinam. See Note 23.
- Mnasitheus simplicissima* Herrich-Schäffer, 1870. — Williams & Bell (1931).
- Mnasitheus similis* spec. nov. — See Note 24.
- Moeris remus* Fabricius, 1798. — Evans (1955); Williams & Bell (1931).
- Parphorus storax* Mabille, 1891. — Williams & Bell (1931). RMHN: 2 ♂, Brokopondo, Lawa.
- Parphorus decora* Herrich-Schäffer, 1869. — Williams & Bell (1931), "Phlebodes fartuga Schaus". RMNH: 2 ♂, Makambi-kreek, Ma Retraite. ZSM: 1 ♂, Surinam.
- Papias phainis* Godman, 1900. — RMNH: 1 ♀, Brownsberg. See Note 25.
- Papias phaeomelas* Geyer, 1831. — Möschler (1882); Williams & Bell (1931). RMHN: 2 ♂, 1 ♀, Brownsberg, Domburg.
- Papias subcostulata integra* Mabille, 1891. — Evans (1955). NZC: 1 ♂, Republiek. RMNH: 3 ♂, Brokopondo, Brownsberg, Domburg.
- Papias proximus* Bell, 1934. — RMNH: 1 ♂ Sipaliwini.
- Cobalopsis venias* Bell, 1942. — RMNH: 1 ♂, Copi.
- Cobalopsis dorpa* spec. nov. — See Note 26.
- Cobalopsis tanna* spec. nov. — See Note 27.
- Cobalopsis catocala* Herrich-Schäffer, 1869. — Williams & Bell (1931).
- Lerema ancillaris* Butler, 1877. — Plötz (1886, "Hesperia mulla"). RMNH: 7 ♂, 4 ♀, Charlesburg, Domburg, Kwatta, Ma Retraite, Paramaribo, Zanderij, Zorg en Hoop.
- Morys compta* compta Butler, 1877. — Evans (1955); Plötz (1886, "Hesperia aethra"); Williams & Bell (1931, "Euroto compta" and "Euroto micythus Cramer").
- Morys geisa* geisa Möschler, 1978. — Evans (1955). RMNH: 4 ♂, 1 ♀, Lelydorp, Ma Retraite, Paramaribo.
- Morys subgrisea* *paradoxa* subsp. nov. — See Note 28.
- Vettius lafresnayei* pica Herrich-Schäffer, 1869. — RMNH: 2 ♂, 1 ♀, Brownsberg, Sipaliwini.
- Vettius richardi* Weeks, 1906. — RMNH: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Berlijn, Brokopondo.
- Vettius triangularis* Geyer, 1831. — Williams & Bell (1931). ZSM: 1 ♀, Surinam.
- Vettius monacha* Plötz, 1882. — Evans (1955); Möschler (1882). ZSM: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Surinam.
- Vettius phyllus* phyllus Cramer, 1777. — Cramer (1777); Evans (1955); Williams & Bell (1931, "Vettius laurea Hewitson"). RMNH: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Blakawatra. ZSM: 1 ♂, Surinam.
- Vettius marcus* Fabricius, 1787. — Evans (1955); Williams & Bell (1931).
- Vettius fantasos* fantasos Stoll, 1780. — Plötz (1882b, "Hesperia eucherus"); Sepp (1847); Stoll (1780); Williams & Bell (1931). RMNH: 2 ♂, 2 ♀, Blakawatra, Domburg.
- Vettius artona* Hewitson, 1868. — Evans (1955); Williams & Bell (1931). RMNH: 1 ♀, Zanderij-Phedra.
- Vettius yalta* Evans, 1955. — RMNH: 2 ♀, Coeroeni Eiland, Paramaribo. See Note 29.
- Vettius tertianus* Herrich-Schäffer, 1869. — Möschler (1882 "Pamphila warra" and "Pamphila zola").
- Paracarystus hypargyra* Herrich-Schäffer, 1869. — Evans (1955); Möschler (1876; 1882, record of 1876 was false). RMNH: 3 ♂, Domburg, Paramaribo, Surinam.
- Paracarystus menestriesis rona* Hewitson, 1866. — Evans (1955). RMNH: 2 ♂, 1 ♀, Brownsberg, Phedra. ZSM: 2 ♂, Surinam.
- Turesis lucas* Fabricius, 1793. — Möschler (1876). RMNH: 3 ♂, 1 ♀, Domburg.
- Thoon dubia* Bell, 1932. — RMNH: 2 ♂, 1 ♀,

- Brownsberg, Patamakka Rivier.
- Thoön taxes* Godman, 1900. — RMNH: 1 ♂,  
Ma Retraite.
- Justinia phaetusa phaetusa* Hewitson, 1866. —  
RMNH: 4 ♂, 1 ♀, Lely Gebergte, Phedra,  
Rama.
- Justinia gava* Evans, 1955. — Evans (1955).
- Justinia justinianus dappa* Evans, 1955. — Wil-  
liams & Bell (1931, "Eutychide cingulicornis  
Herrich-Schäffer").
- Eutychide complana* Herrich-Schäffer, 1869. —  
Evans (1955); Williams & Bell (1931).  
RMNH: 2 ♀, Albina, Surinam.
- Eutychide subcordata subcordata* Herrich-  
Schäffer, 1869. — Evans (1955). RMNH: 1  
♂, 1 ♀, Republiek, Sipaliwini.
- Eutychide subpunctata intermedia* subspec. nov.  
— See Note 30.
- Onophas columbaria columbaria* Herrich-  
Schäffer, 1870. — Evans (1955).
- Naevolus orius orius* Mabille, 1883. — RMNH:  
2 ♂, 2 ♀, Goliath Kreek, Paramaribo, Zan-  
derij.
- Enosis angularis* Möschler, 1876. — Möschler  
(1876; 1882, "Proteides parvipuncta" and  
"Carystus infuscatus Plötz"). RMNH: 6 ♂,  
3 ♀, Albina, Leonsberg, Paramaribo, Surinam.
- Vertica verticalis grandipuncta* Mabille, 1883. —  
RMNH: 2 ♀, Blakawatra, Ma Retraite.
- Ebusus ebusus* Stoll, 1780. — Evans (1955);  
Möschler (1876, "Carystus psecas Cr.");  
Stoll (1780; 1781, "Papilio psecas"). RMNH:  
1 ♂, 3 ♀, Rama, Surinam, Zanderij. ZSM: 3  
♂, 2 ♀, Surinam.
- Talides sergestus* Cramer, 1775. — Cramer  
(1775); Möschler (1876); Williams & Bell  
(1931). RMNH: 2 ♂, 1 ♀, Paramaribo, Zan-  
derij.
- Talides sinois sinois* Hübner, 1819. — Evans  
(1955); Hübner (1819); Stoll (1781, "Papilio  
sinon"). RMNH: 2 ♂, 1 ♀, Domburg, Para-  
maribo, Surinam. See Note 31.
- Talides alternata alternata* Bell, 1941. — Evans  
(1955). RMNH: 2 ♂, Paramaribo. See Note  
31.
- Nyctus biarbas* Cramer, 1775. — Cramer  
(1775).
- Carystus elvira* Plötz, 1882. — RMNH: 1 ♀,  
Surinam. See Note 32.
- Carystus hocus* Evans (1955). — Evans (1955).  
NZC: 1 ♂, Gransoela.
- Carystus jolus* Stoll, 1782. — Evans (1955); Stoll  
(1782). RMNH: 1 ♀, Saramacca Rivier.
- Carystus senex* Plötz, 1882. — ITZ: 1 ♂, 1 ♀,  
Paramaribo. RMNH: 1 ♀, Paramaribo.
- Carystus junior* Evans, 1955. — RMNH: 2 ♂, 3  
♀, Charlesburg, Lelydorp, Mariënborg,  
Powakka, Surinam.
- Carystus phorcus phorcus* Cramer, 1777. —  
Cramer (1777); Evans (1955); Möschler  
(1882, "Carystus claudianus Ltrll." and  
"Proteides marpesia Hew."). ITZ: 2 ♀, Par-  
amaribo. RMNH: 3 ♀, Paramaribo. ZSM: 1  
♀, Surinam.
- Telles arcalaus* Stoll, 1782. — Sepp (1850, "Pa-  
pilio uraniae"); Stoll (1782). RMNH: 1 ♀,  
Surinam.
- Moeros moeros* Möschler, 1876. — Evans  
(1955); Möschler (1876). RMNH: 1 ♂, 2 ♀,  
Paramaribo; agreeing with description and  
figures, but midtibiae spined (cf. Evans,  
1955: 239).
- Cobalus virbius virbius* Cramer, 1777. —  
Cramer (1777); Evans (1955); Möschler  
(1876); Williams & Bell (1931). ITZ: 1 ♀,  
Paramaribo. ZSM: 5 ♂, Surinam.
- Cobalus calvina* Hewitson, 1866. — RMNH: 1  
♂, Zanderij. ZSM: 9 ♂, Surinam.
- Dubiella fiscella* Hewitson, 1877. — Williams &  
Bell (1931).
- Dubiella dubius* Stoll, 1781. — Stoll (1781).  
RMNH: 3 ♂, 1 ♀, Moengotapoe-Wia-Wia.
- Tellona variegata* Hewitson, 1870. — Bell  
(1931, "Thracides currani"). RMNH: 1 ♂, 2  
♀, Brownsberg.
- Damas clavus* Herrich-Schäffer, 1869. — Evans  
(1955); Möschler (1876, "Proteides cervus").  
RMNH: 3 ♂, Patamakka Rivier, Zanderij.  
ZSM: 4 ♂, 1 ♀, Surinam.
- Orphe gerasa* Hewitson, 1871. — RMNH: 1 ♂,  
Surinam.
- Carystoides basoches basoches* Latreille, 1824.  
— Evans (1955); Möschler (1876, "Proteides  
brinoides" and "Caristus basochesii Ltrll.");  
Williams & Bell (1931). ITZ: 1 ♀, Surinam.  
RMNH: 4 ♂, 2 ♀, Paramaribo, Surinam,  
Zanderij. ZSM: 2 ♂, 1 ♀, Surinam (♀ possi-  
bly type of *Proteides brinoides* Möschler).  
See Note 32.
- Carystoides noseda* Hewitson, 1866. — Evans  
(1955). NZC: 1 ♂, Lelydorp. See Note 33.
- Carystoides sicania orbias* Godman, 1901. —  
Evans (1955). RMNH: 3 ♂, Coeroeni Eiland,  
Linker Coppename Rivier, Patamakka.  
ZSM: 1 ♂, Surinam.
- Carystoides maroma* Möschler, 1876. — Evans  
(1955); Möschler (1876); Plötz (1882b,

"*Hesperia valentina*").

*Carystoides cathaea* Hewitson, 1866. — Evans (1955).

*Perichares butus* Möschler, 1876. — Möschler (1876). RMNH: 2 ♂, Domburg, Surinam.

*Perichares philetis philetis* Gmelin, 1790. — Evans (1955); Möschler (1876), "Caristus corydon Fb."); Williams & Bell (1931, "Perichares [sic!] coridon Fabricius"). RMNH: 4 ♂, 6 ♀, Domburg, Lelydorp, Paramaribo, Surinam. ZSM: 1 ♂, Surinam.

*Perichares lotus* Butler, 1870. — Williams & Bell (1931). RMNH: 1 ♂, Domburg.

*Perichares deceptus* Butler & Druce, 1872. — RMNH: 1 ♂, Rama. See Note 34.

*Orses cynisca* Swainson, 1821. — RMNH: 1 ♂, Gansee.

*Lycas godarti boisduvalii* Ehrmann, 1909. — Möschler (1876, "Proteides ceraca Hew."). RMNH: 1 ♂, Domburg.

*Saturnus tiberius* Möschler, 1882. — Möschler (1882); Williams & Bell (1931, "Phlebodes tiberius Möschler" and "Phlebodes reticulata Plötz").

*Phlebodes pertinax* Stoll, 1781. — Evans (1955); Stoll (1781). RMNH: 1 ♂, Zanderij-Pedra.

*Phlebodes meesi* spec. nov. — See Note 35.

*Joanna boxi* Evans, 1955. — RMNH: 1 ♂, Surinam.

*Quinta cannae* Herrich-Schäffer, 1869. — Evans (1955); Möschler (1882, "Proteides osembo"). ITZ: 1 ♂, Paramaribo. RMNH: 3 ♂, 4 ♀, Ma Retraite, Paramaribo.

*Cyne'a anthracinus luctatius* Schaus, 1913. — RMNH: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Brownsberg, Domburg.

*Cyne'a cyrus* Plötz, 1883. — RMNH: 2 ♂, Rama. See Note 36.

*Cyne'a iquita* Bell, 1941. — Evans (1955).

*Cyne'a corisana* Möschler, 1882. — Möschler (1882).

*Cyne'a diluta* Herrich-Schäffer, 1869. — Evans (1955); Möschler (1882, "Pamphila zeppa"); Plötz (1883, "Hesperia vellejus"); Williams & Bell (1931, "Cobalus zeppa Möschler"). ITZ: 1 ♀, Surinam. RMNH: 3 ♂, 1 ♀, Domburg, Ma Retraite, Paramaribo.

*Cyne'a corope* Herrich-Schäffer, 1869. — Möschler (1882).

*Penicula bryanti* Weeks, 1906. — Evans (1955). RMNH: 6 ♂, Domburg, Ma Retraite.

*Penicula criska extrema* subspc. nov. — See Note 37.

*Decinea lucifer* Hübner, 1831. — Hübner (1831).

*Conga chydaea* Butler, 1870. — Williams & Bell (1931, "Prene's vala Mabilie").

*Hylephila phyleus phyleus* Drury, 1773 (for correct spelling, see Brown & Heineman, 1972: 408). — Williams & Bell (1931). ITZ: 6 ♂, 1 ♀, Paramaribo. RMNH: 9 ♂, 4 ♀, Brokoppo, Ma Retraite, Matapi, Paramaribo, Zanderij, Zorg en Hoop.

*Hesperia uncas* Edwards, 1863. — Möschler (1882, 2 ♂ from Paramaribo, identified as *Hesperia uncas* by Plötz); identification or locality labels false, the species is North American.

*Polites vibex* Geyer, 1832. — Williams & Bell (1931). ITZ: 4 ♂, Paramaribo, Zanderij. NZC: 1 ♀, Paramaribo. RMNH: 8 ♂, 2 ♀, Domburg, Paramaribo, Surinam. See Note 38.

*Polites vibicoides* spec. nov. — See Note 39.

*Polites coras* Cramer, 1775. — Cramer (1775); Williams & Bell (1931, "Catia otho Smith & Abbot"). A purely North American species. The locality of Cramer's type must have been false. The observation of Williams & Bell must be based on a misidentification.

*Wallengrenia druryi curassavica* Snellen, 1887. — Evans (1955); Möschler (1882). RMNH: 12 ♂, 15 ♀, Albina, Domburg, Ma Retraite, Paramaribo, Raleigh Vallen, Rama, Surinam.

*Wallengrenia premnas* Wallengren, 1860. — Evans (1955).

*Pompeius pompeius* Latreille, 1824. — Evans (1955); Möschler (1882); Williams & Bell (1931, "Polites athenion Hübner"). ITZ: 15 ♂, 10 ♀, Charlesburg, Leiding, Paramaribo, Republiek, Zanderij. NZC: 1 ♀, Paramaribo. RMNH: 23 ♂, 12 ♀, Albina, Brokopondo, Brownsberg, Charlesburg, Coeroeni Eiland, Domburg, Lelydorp, Ma Retraite, Paramaribo, Surinam.

*Choranthus vitellius* Fabricius, 1793. — Williams & Bell (1931).

*Mellana clavus* Erichson, 1848. — Williams & Bell (1931, "Atrytone mella Godman" and "Atrytone barbara").

*Mellana helva* Möschler, 1876. — Möschler (1876).

*Mellana villa* Evans, 1955. — RMNH: 1 ♂, 4 ♀, Brownsberg, Ma Retraite, Paramaribo, Surinam.

*Euphyes sirene kayei* Bell, 1931. — Evans (1955). RMNH: 1 ♂, Zanderij.

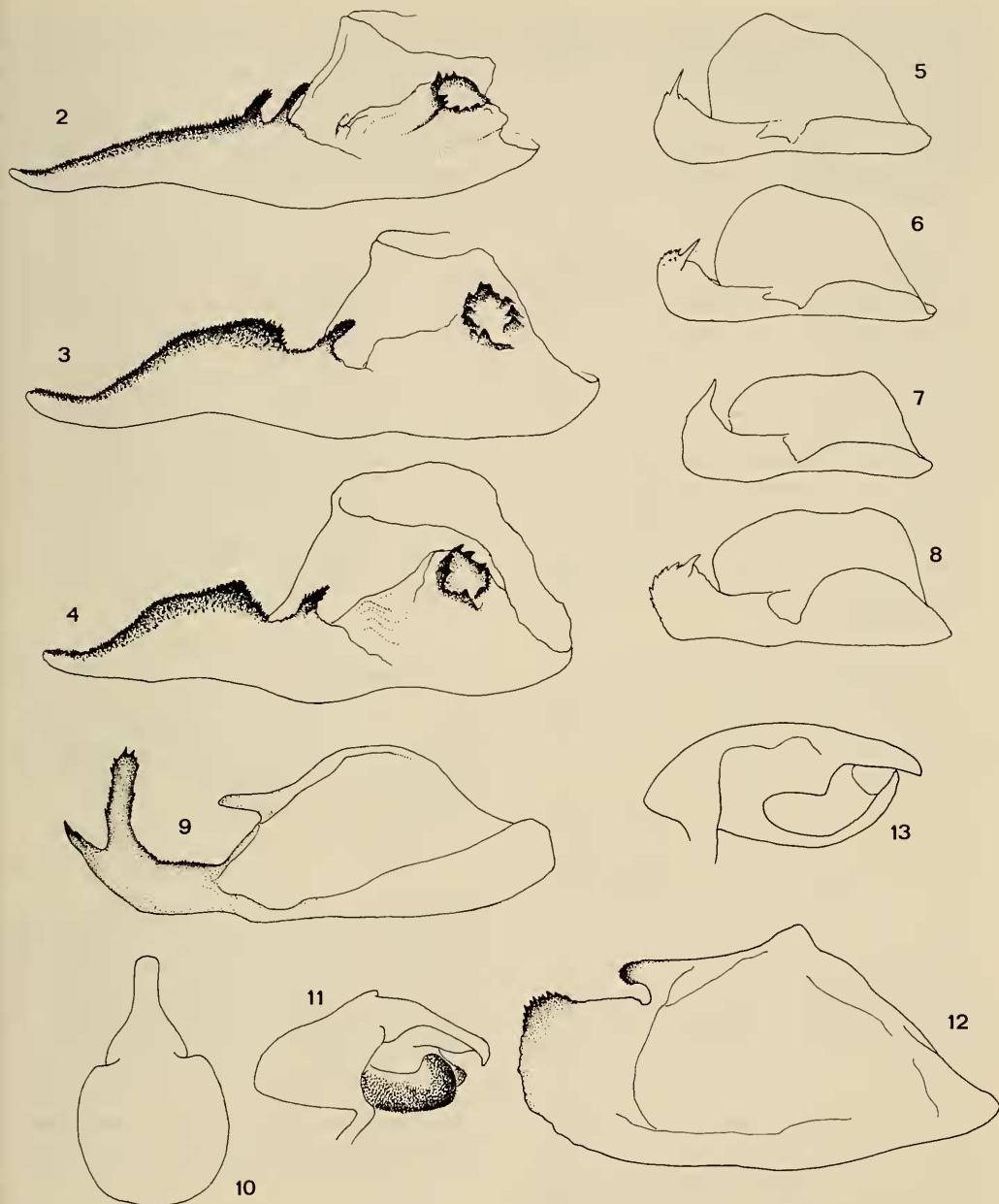
*Metron chrysogastra chrysogastra* Butler, 1870. — RMNH: 1 ♂, Sipaliwini.

- Metron fasciata* Möschler, 1876. — Möschler (1876). RMNH: 3 ♂, Domburg, Ma Retraite.
- Propertius phineus* Cramer, 1777. — Cramer (1777); Evans (1955, "Propertius albistriga Tessmann"). RMNH: 1 ♂, Surinam, holotype. See De Jong (1983).
- Calpodes ethlius* Stoll, 1782. — Evans (1955); Stoll (1782). ITZ: 1 ♂, Paramaribo. RMNH: 5 ♂, 6 ♀, Ma Retraite, Paramaribo, Powaka, Zanderij.
- Panoquina panoquinoides minima* subsp. nov. — See Note 40.
- Panoquina ocola* Edwards, 1863. — Evans (1955); Möschler (1882, "Pamphila ortygia"). ITZ: 11 ♂, 8 ♀, Charlesburg, Leiding, Paramaribo, Republiek. NZC: 1 ♂, Republiek. RMNH: 4 ♂, 2 ♀, Coppename Rivier, Ma Retraite, Morico Kreek, Paramaribo, Republiek.
- Panoquina sylvicola* Herrich-Schäffer, 1865. — Evans (1955); Möschler (1876). RMNH: 4 ♂, 5 ♀, Brownsberg, Carolina Kreek, Lelydorp, Ma Retraite, Paramaribo.
- Panoquina fusina fusina* Hewitson, 1868. — Evans (1955); Williams & Bell (1931). RMNH: 4 ♂, Charlesburg, Morico Kreek, Paramaribo.
- Panoquina evadnes* Stoll, 1781. — Evans (1955); Plötz (1882, "Hesperia chlorus"). RMNH: 5 ♂, 4 ♀, Paramaribo, Surinam.
- Nyctelius nyctelius nyctelius* Latreille, 1824. — Evans (1955); Williams & Bell (1931). RMNH: 1 ♂, 2 ♀, Lelydorp, Paramaribo, Surinam.
- Thespies dalman* Latreille, 1824. — Evans (1955).
- Vacerra bonfilii litana* Hewitson, 1866. — Williams & Bell (1931).
- Oxynthes corusca* Herrich-Schäffer, 1869. — ZSM: 1 ♀, Surinam.
- Niconiades yoka* Evans, 1955. — RMNH: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Morico Kreek, Patamakka Rivier.
- Niconiades nikko* Hayward, 1948. — NZC: 1 ♂, Ma Retraite. RMNH: 5 ♂, 1 ♀, Ma Retraite, Paramaribo.
- Niconiades caeso* Mabille, 1891. — Williams & Bell (1931); possibly misidentification, southern species only known from Paraguay and S. Brazil.
- Aides epitius epitius* Stoll, 1781. — Evans (1955); Stoll (1781). RMNH: 1 ♂, Zanderij.
- Aides brino* Stoll, 1781. — Stoll (1781).
- Aides aegita* Hewitson, 1866. — RMNH: 2 ♂, 4 ♀, Paramaribo, Surinam.
- Aides ocrinus* Plötz, 1882. — Möschler (1882).
- Xeniades chalestra* Hewitson, 1866. — RMNH: 1 ♂, 2 ♀, Paramaribo, Surinam.
- Xeniades orchamus* Cramer, 1777. — Cramer (1777). RMNH: 2 ♂, 6 ♀, Paramaribo, Surinam (including ♀ holotype, Surinam).
- Cravera rara* gen. nov. et spec. nov. — See Note 41.
- Surina unica* gen. nov. et spec. nov. — See Note 42.
- Saliana chiomara* Hewitson, 1871. — Evans (1955). RMNH: 1 ♀, Paramaribo.
- Saliana fischeri* Latreille, 1824. — Evans (1955). RMNH: 1 ♂, Surinam.
- Saliana nigra* Evans, 1955. — Evans (1955).
- Saliana esperi* Evans, 1955. — Evans (1955). ZSM: 4 ♂, Surinam.
- Saliana antoninus* Latreille, 1824. — Evans (1955); Möschler (1876). ITZ: 1 ♀, Paramaribo. RMNH: 3 ♂, 3 ♀, Brownsberg, Ma Retraite, Surinam, Zanderij.
- Saliana longirostris* Sepp, [1840]. — Evans (1955); Sepp (1832—1840). RMNH: 3 ♂, 3 ♀, Albina, Domburg, Ma Retraite, Paramaribo, Patamakka Rivier. ZSM: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Surinam.
- Saliana morsa* Evans, 1955. — Evans (1955). RMNH: 1 ♂, Zanderij.
- Saliana salius* Cramer, 1775. — Cramer (1775); Evans (1955); Möschler (1876, "Thracides telegonus Esper"); Williams & Bell (1931, "Thracides telegonus Esper"). ITZ: 1 ♀, Paramaribo. NZC: 1 ♂, Republiek. ZSM: 4 ♂, Surinam.
- Thracides phidon* Cramer, 1779. — Cramer (1779); Evans (1955); Möschler (1876); Sepp (1841, "Papilio pyrophorus"). RMNH: 2 ♂, Charlesburg, Paramaribo.
- Neoxeniades cincia* Hewitson, 1871. — RMNH: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Goliath Kreek. See Note 43.
- Neoxeniades braesia* Hewitson, 1867. — RMNH: 1 ♀, Goliath Kreek. See Note 44.
- Pyrrhopygopsis socrates orasus* Druce, 1876. — RMNH: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Batavia, Surinam.

## NOTES ON THE HESPERIIDAE OF SURINAM

1. *Pyrrhopyge phidias* Linnaeus, 1758.

Evans (1951) recognized 10 subspecies. They are, however, not geographically defined, several subspecies being sympatric. For Surinam, for instance, the following "subspecies" are recorded: *bixae* Linnaeus, *garata* Hewitson, and *phidias* Linnaeus. Among the specimens from Surinam in RMNH there are, moreover, two



Figs. 2—4. *Elbella* species, inside of left valva; 2, *E. bicuspis* spec. nov., Paramaribo (Surinam); 3, *E. umbrata acala*, Muzo (Colombia); 4, *E. umbrata umbrata*, Rio Pancartambo (Peru). Figs. 5—8, *Urbanus* species, inside of left valva; 5, *U. ambiguus* spec. nov., Surinam; 6, *U. teleius*, Domburg (Surinam); 7, *U. simplicius*, Avanavero Vallen (Surinam); 8, *U. zagorus*, Surinam. Figs. 9—11, *Bungalotis sipa* spec. nov. Sipaliwini (Surinam); 9, inside of left valva; 10, dorsal view of tegumen and uncus; 11, lateral view of tegumen, uncs and gnathos. Figs. 12—13, *Clito jonkersi* spec. nov., Domburg (Surinam); 12, inside of left valva; 13, lateral view of tegumen, uncs and gnathos. Figs. 2—11 drawn at same magnification, 12—13 at twice this magnification.

males agreeing with "subspecies" *zenodorus* Godman & Salvini. Apparently the subspecific classification of this species does not correctly reflect the pattern of variation. In this case it is better to abandon the subspecies at all and to describe the variation in a more appropriate way. The possibility of more than one species being involved cannot be ruled out.

### 2. *Pyrrhopage charybdis* Westwood, 1852.

The single male from Surinam in RMNH has a forewing length of 26.4 mm, a dark indigo blue shine and veins not conspicuously black. It thus agrees with ssp. *semita* Evans, 1951, the southernmost of the two subspecies recognized by Evans for this essentially central and southern Brazilian species. A male in RMNH with identical genitalia and same colouring from Porto Alegro, has a forewing length of 24 mm, and comes close to ssp. *charybdis* Westwood, as far as size is concerned. As the distribution areas of the two subspecies defined by Evans (1951) partly overlap, the recognition of two subspecies is doubtful.

### 3. *Pyrrhopage cometes* Cramer, 1779.

The single male from Surinam in RMNH has size and spots as in Peruvian specimens (ssp. *staudingeri* Plötz, 1879) and is unlike a male from French Guiana in RMNH (ssp. *cometes*) (cf. Evans, 1951: 35). Either the locality is false, or the variation is more complicated than suggested by the subspecific classification by Evans (1951), as is often the case in *Pyrrhopage* species.

### 4. *Elbella bicuspis* spec. nov.

External characters (figs. 49, 50). — Belonging to *patrobas* group of species (Evans, 1951: 42): *Jemadia*-like, forewing spot in space 3 free, spot in space 4 in line with those in 5—7. Forewing, no spot in space 9, a tiny one in space 10 far basad of the spot in space 8. Hyaline spot in space 1b narrow, pointed, not entirely reaching middle of space 1b. Blue subbasal bar on upper side at almost right angles to dorsum, not parallel with central hyaline band. Hindwing upper side, blue bands not extending beyond vein 7. Hindwing underside, subbasal blue band from space 8 across cell to vein 1b, directed to midway dorsum; central blue band as wide as dark area between it and subbasal band, directed to dorsum above tornus; inner discal band from vein 8 tapering to vein 3, narrow in spaces 3 and 4/5; outer discal band from vein 6 to vein 1b;

blue submarginal scaling inconspicuous, close to outer discal band; a narrow blue bar in space 7 between central and inner discal bands. Length of forewing, 24.2 mm.

Male genitalia (figs. 2—4). — Very much like *Elbella umbrata* Mabille & Bouillet, 1908, but cucullus slenderer, straighter, and with two dorsal prongs instead of one (hence the name of the species).

**Identification.** — As remarked by Evans (1951: 42) the species of the *patrobas* group can only be determined with certainty by genitalia examination. The present species, however, differs from all other species of the group in the blue subbasal bands on the upper side of the forewing and underside of the hindwing being clearly less oblique. In all other species of the group the subbasal and central bands on the underside of the hindwing generally point to the tornus, while in the new species they point to the dorsum above the tornus.

**Material examined.** — Holotype, ♂, Paramaribo, leg. E. H. Jonkers (RMNH).

### 5. *Jemadia fallax fallax* Mabille, 1878.

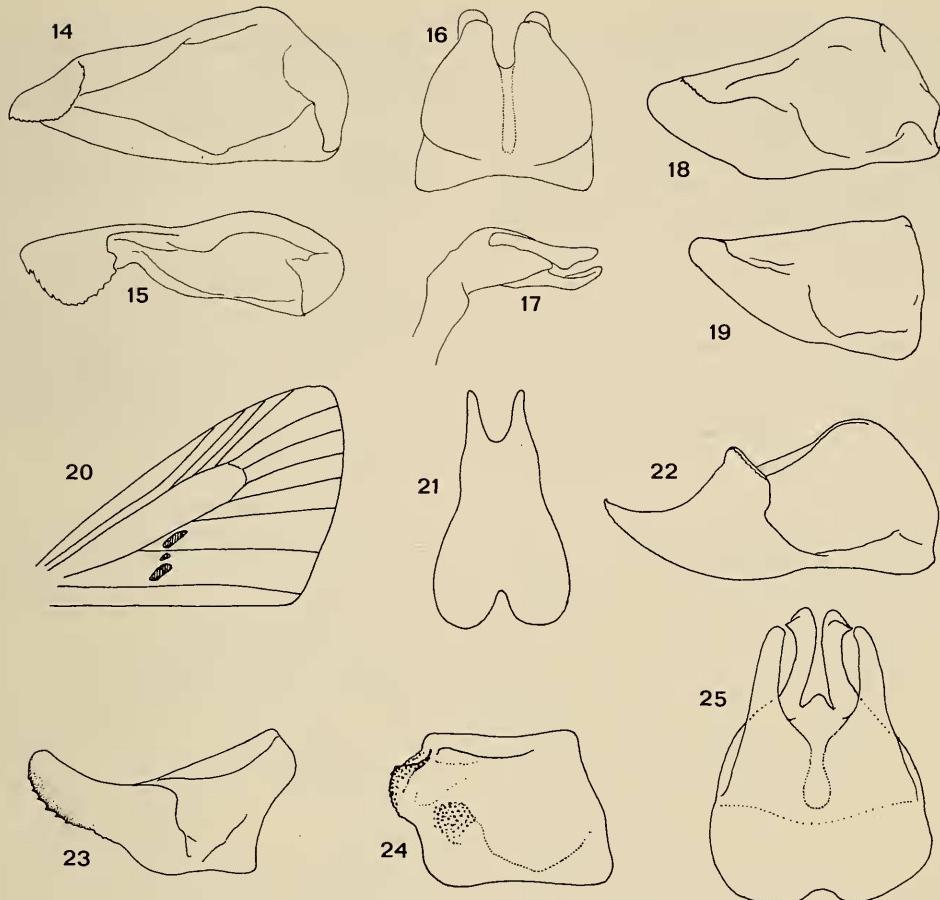
The four males from Surinam in RMNH show some variation in the serration of the cucullus, and are strikingly different in the shape of the cucullus, which varies from semicircular to ovate. There is no reason to consider it otherwise than individual variation.

### 6. *Phocides pigmalion bewitsonius* Mabille, 1883.

Hyaline spots of forewing hardly, if at all different from those in males from Honduras and Colombia (ssp. *pigmalion* Cramer, 1779), but on upper side of hindwing blue postdiscal band reduced, especially in spaces 4/5 and 6. Therefore, the original figure of "*Papilio pigmalion*" by Cramer (1779: fig. 245a) differs from specimens from Surinam, and as correctly suggested by Evans (1952: 13), Cramer's figure must represent a specimen that did not come from Surinam.

### 7. *Entheus gentius* Cramer, 1779.

In the females, there is much variation in the position of the hyaline spots of the forewing. The upper spot in space 1b and the spot in space 2 are always conjoined, but the position of the spot in space 2 varies relative to the cell spot from being completely in line to widely separate, so that the spot in space 2 is midway between the spot in space 3 and the cell spot. In



Figs. 14—17. *Cymaenes geijskesi* spec. nov., Zanderij (Surinam); 14, inside of left valva; 15, dorsal view of left valva; 16, dorsal view of tegumen and uncus; 17, lateral view of tegumen, uncus and gnathos. Fig. 18, *Vehilius major* spec. nov., Patamakka Rivier (Surinam), inside of left valva. Fig. 19, *Vehilius vetula*, Brownsberg (Surinam), inside of left valva. Figs. 20—22, *Mnasitheus similis* spec. nov., Surinam; 20, ♂ forewing venation and brands (hatched); 21, dorsal view of tegumen and uncus; 22, inside of left valva. Fig. 23, *Cobalopsis dorpa* spec. nov., Paramaribo (Surinam), inside of left valva. Figs. 24—25, *Cobalopsis tanna* spec. nov., Domburg (Surinam); 24, inside of left valva; 25, dorsal view of tegumen and uncus. All parts of genitalia drawn at same magnification.

addition there is much variation in the number and length of the processes on either side of the ostium bursae. The variation in the markings as well as in the genitalia seems to be continuous.

#### 8. *Aguna claxon* Evans, 1952.

The genitalia and external characters agree well with this species, but the spot in space 3 of the forewing is at least as far from the spot in space 2 as its own width and not overlapping as stated by Evans (1952: 60) in the original description.

#### 9. *Polythrix asine* Hewitson, 1867.

The single female from Surinam in RMNH agrees well with this species, but on the upper side of the forewing the inner edge of the spot in space 2 is not in line with the inner edge of the cell spot, being at a right angle with vein 2. As the female genitalia of *Polythrix* species are practically unknown, the identification must remain provisionally for the time being.

#### 10. *Polythrix caunus* Herrich-Schäffer, 1869.

The male genitalia agree completely with

those of *P. caunus*, but contrary to what is stated by Evans (1952: 71), the spot in space 9 of the forewing is absent in two males and only a tiny dot in the other males. Moreover, on the forewing there is a well-developed spot in space 1b under the outer part of the spot in space 2 in both females, and a tiny dot in the same place in two males. Consequently, without the help of the genitalia it is impossible to identify these specimens with Evans' key.

#### 11. *Urbanus esma* Evans, 1952.

The dorsal process of the cucullus is distinctly shorter and stouter than in *U. esmeraldus* Butler, as stated by Evans (1952: 90), but the outline of the valve seems to be similar in both species, contrary to Evans' very schematic drawings.

#### 12. *Urbanus ambiguus* spec. nov.

External characters (figs. 51, 52). — Male, length of forewing 21 mm. No costal fold. Upperside uniformly brown, including head, body and wing bases. Fringes brown, unchequered. Forewing with a narrow central hyaline band from middle of space 1b to costa, composed of upper spot in space 1b, spots in spaces 2, 3, and cell, and two small spots over cell spot. Inconspicuous linear spots in spaces 4 and 5, the latter more or less in line with the subequal spots in spaces 6 to 9. On underside of hindwing central band connected to outer spot in space 7, widening towards vein 1b; discal band from vein 7 to vein 1b, with irregular sides, widening towards vein 1b and here almost touching the central band.

Male genitalia (figs. 5—8). — Costa bulging so that total height of valve is twice height of cucullus (without spine). Cucullus with a strong apical spine and a few inconspicuous short spines.

Identification. — The species falls within what can be called the *teleus* group of species, characterized by the uniformly brown upper side with unchequered brownish fringes and spot in space 3 forming part of the central band. By the absence of a costal fold and the conjoined cell spot and outer spot in space 7 on the underside of the hindwing, the species keys to *U. cindra* Evans with Evans (1952). It differs, however, from this species in the presence of spots in spaces 4 and 5 and a well-developed spot in space 9 of the forewing, and in the bulging costa of the valve. In the latter character it is similar to *U. teleus* Hübner, which, however, is

more strongly spined in the apical part of the cucullus and has, moreover, the cell spot on the underside of the hindwing central between the inner and outer spots in space 7. In figs. 6—8 the valves of some related species are given for comparison.

Material examined. — Holotype, ♂, Surinam (RMNH).

#### 13. *Astraptes cretatus* Hayward, 1939.

In the male the white tornal area on the underside of the forewing extends up to the cell, in the female it enters the cell almost up to the radius. Costa of forewing on underside hardly with any white. By these characters the specimens are intermediate between spp. *cretatus* and spp. *adoba* Evans, 1952.

#### 14. *Bungalotis sipa* spec. nov.

External characters (figs. 53, 54). — Male, length of forewing 22.6 mm. Ground colour upper side orange-brown, dark brown in spaces 7 and 8 of hindwing. Forewing with narrow but conspicuous dark markings in spaces 1b, 2, 3, and 4 to 8, the latter in a curved line, and a dark bar across the cell just before the origin of vein 3; spot in space 2 midway between the origin of vein 3 and the spot in space 3, far from the cell spot. Hindwing with an irregular series of dark spots in spaces 1b to 6 and a dark spot at end cell. Underside similar, with broad dark suffusion along termen of forewing and along costa and termen of hindwing, and light ochreous along dorsum of forewing up to middle of space 1b. Spots in spaces 1b and 2 on underside of forewing with whitish scales in centre, similarly on underside of hindwing discal spots in spaces 1c to 7 (in space 1c a double spot), basal spot in space 1c, and spot at end cell; subbasal spot in space 7 without whitish scales.

Male genitalia (figs. 9—11). — Uncus relatively long and narrow, 1.3 times as long as greatest width, more than 4 times as long as at narrowest point. Cucullus bifurcate apically, lower arm slightly serrate and pointed, upper arm much larger, irregularly serrate, dorsal edge of cucullus finely serrate.

Identification. — By the position of the spots on the upper side of the hindwing the specimen keys to *B. quadratum* Sepp (cf. Evans, 1952: 140), but the latter is a larger insect (male forewing length 26 mm), with a lighter, yellowish tinge and less conspicuous, broader spots. The narrow uncus and general shape of the valve are suggestive of *B. borax lactos* Evans, which is

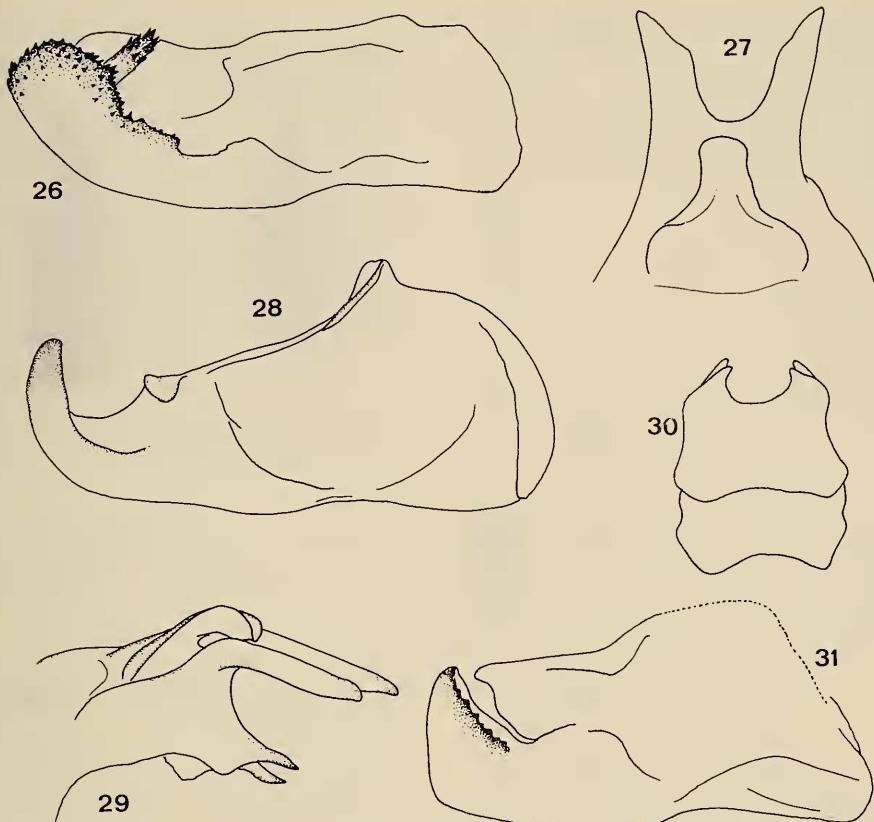


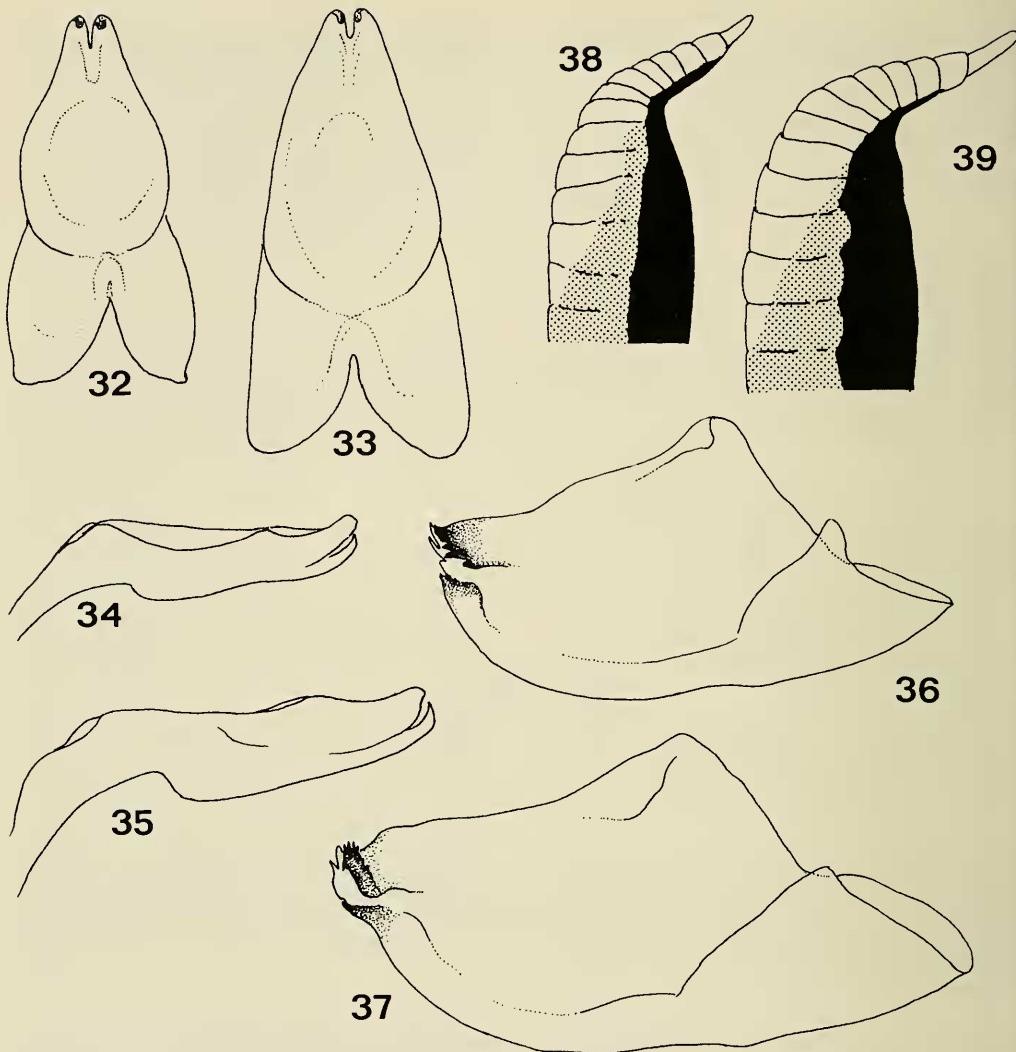
Fig. 26. *Eutychide subpunctata intermedia* subspec. nov., Paramaribo (Surinam), inside of left valva. Figs. 27—29, *Phlebodes meesi* spec. nov., Lely Gebergte (Surinam); 27, dorsal view of tegumen and uncus; 28, inside of left valva; 29, lateral view of tegumen, uncus and gnathos. Figs. 30—31, *Penicula criska extensa* subspec. nov., Linker Coppenname (Surinam); 30, dorsal view of tegumen and uncus; 31, inside of left valva. All figures drawn at same magnification.

only known from Peru, but in that species the cucullus is not as strongly bifurcate and the external characters are different, the colour being darker and the cell spot of the forewing being conjoined to the inner edge of the spot in space 2 (I do not understand why Evans, 1952, described *lactos* as a subspecies of *B. borax* Evans, as the genitalia are as different from those of *B. borax* as from those of any other *Bungalotis* species; it seems better to consider *lactos* a separate species).

Material examined. — Holotype, ♂, S. Surinam, Sipaliwini, air strip, 14.x.1968, at light, leg. E. H. Jonkers (RMNH).

15. *Bungalotis quadratum* Sepp, 1848.  
According to Evans (1952: 140) two subspe-

cies can be recognized, viz., ssp. *quadratum* (Honduras, Colombia, Guiana, Surinam), and spp. *barba* Evans (Fr. Guiana, Pará, Santarem, Peru). The differences in the male sex are as follows. In ssp. *quadratum* the ground colour is yellow and the costa of the hindwing ("upf" in Evans must be a misprint for "uph") broadly dark brown on the upper side. Ssp. *barba* is dark tawny, with dark brown area on upper side of hindwing usually limited to a small area under outer half of vein 7. One male from Paramaribo (RMNH) caught 5.i.1962, has the yellow colour of ssp. *quadratum* and the extension of the dark area on the upper side of the hindwing along the costa as in ssp. *barba*. The other male from Paramaribo (NZC) caught 23.x.1981, has the colour of ssp. *barba* and the extension of the



Figs. 32—39. *Polites vibicoides* spec. nov., Zanderij (Surinam) (even numbers), and *Polites vibex catilina*, Domburg (Surinam) (odd numbers); 32—33, dorsal view of tegumen and uncus; 34—35, lateral view of tegumen, uncus and gnathos; 36—37, inside of left valva; 38—39, apex of antennal club, black = with black scales, stippled = with orange-yellow scales, rest is nudum. All figures drawn at same magnification.

dark area of ssp. *quadratum*. This makes one wonder how far the subspecific distinction is justified.

#### 16. *Cogia hassan* Butler, 1870.

The specimens from Zanderij are all similar. They agree with ssp. *hassan* as defined by Evans (1953: 20), and also with the original description and figure of *Cogia freudiae* Williams & Bell, 1931, which Evans, in my opinion, justly

synonymized with *Cogia hassan* Butler. The shape of the valve, with the apex of the cucullus ending in a long spike, is exactly like the drawing by Williams & Bell (1931, fig. 3) and unlike the very schematic drawing by Evans (1953).

The single male from Temomairem, however, is different. The termen of the forewing is more convex and the lines on the underside of the hindwing are as described for ssp. *evansi* Bell, 1937, which according to Evans (1953) was fig-

ured by Draudt (1922, pl. 170d) under the name of "hassan" (the colours of Draudt's figure must have been invented by the printer, but the position of the lines on the underside of the hindwing is clear). The genitalia are similar to those of the specimens from Zanderij.

As Zanderij is in the north of the country and Temomairem in the extreme south, a subspecific difference does not seem to be too surprising. Ssp. *hassan*, however, is the subspecies of northern Brazil and ssp. *evansi* occurs in Bolivia and southern Brazil. The capture of a specimen with characters of ssp. *evansi* far within the boundaries of the distribution area of ssp. *hassan* suggests that the two taxa may be specifically distinct. On the other hand, they could also be merely seasonal forms. The material is still too scanty to make a firm statement.

#### 17. *Clito jonkersi* spec. nov.

External characters (fig. 55). — Male. Length of forewing 15.1 mm. Costal fold present. Nudum 22 segments. Forewing upper side dark brown with hyaline spots in spaces 1b (acco-lade-shaped), 2 (large, V-shaped), 3, 4, 5, and 6—8 (in line, the latter longer, extending further to termen), and in cell (U-shaped with rounded base). Hindwing upper side dark brown with hyaline spots in spaces 1c (anvil-shaped, just extending into space 1b), 2 (very small, at base), 6 (small, at base), 7 and in cell (filling more than half of cell); inner edge of spots in 1c, 7 and cell in line; faint whitish pointed submarginal spots in spaces 1c—6. Underside as upper side; lighter shading on forewing in spaces 1b—3 directly distad of the hyaline spots; also faint lighter shading along termen of hindwing in spaces 4—5.

Male genitalia (figs. 12, 13). — Gnathos relatively long, almost reaching apex of uncus. Cucullus stout, slightly higher than long, the broad apex strongly spined. Costal process short, stout, finely spined.

Identification. — Externally the new species comes closest to *C. littera anda* Evans, 1953. It differs in the white band of the hindwing being narrower and divided by dark veins, and the cell spot of the forewing not being rounded basally, but cut off obliquely. In *C. littera littera* Mabille, 1877, the white band of the hindwing is faint and the inner edge of the cell spot of the forewing forms a straight line perpendicular to the costa. The shape of the valve and length of the gnathos are different from those of all described *Clito* species.

Material examined. — Holotype, ♂, Domburg, 8.iii.1975, leg. E. H. Jonkers (RMNH).

Discussion. — According to Evans (1953) the genus *Clito* is characterized among other characters by a nudum of 16 segments. I don't know how Evans arrived at this figure. In the BM I checked the material arranged by Evans, and found the following numbers of nudum segments:

*C. littera* Mabille, ♂, 22; *C. bibulus* Riley, ♂ 18, ♀ 22; *C. clito* Fabricius, ♂ 18, ♀ 22; *C. sompa* Evans, ♂ 21; *C. zelotes* Hewitson, ♂ 21; *C. zenda* Evans, ♂ and ♀ 22; *C. tuva* Evans, ♂ and ♀ 22.

Apparently all species are rarely caught, judged from the very scanty material available.

#### 18. *Anthoptus epictetus* Fabricius, 1793.

According to Evans (1955: 62) the female should be entirely brown. However, in a series of 448 specimens he had only two females. In the series of 15 specimens from Surinam in RMNH there is a single female that is similar to the males except for a yellow stripe on the upper side of the hindwing from base to termen covering vein 1b.

#### 19. *Vinius tryhana* Kaye, 1913.

The three males in RMNH have identical genitalia corresponding with those of *V. tryhana*. One male has the tawny colour on the upper side more extensive, so that the cell of the hindwing is tawny, and the cell of the forewing is tawny with a narrow black central streak. By the latter character the specimen is similar to *V. exilis* Plötz, 1883, but the genitalia point definitely to *V. tryhana*.

#### 20. *Apaustus menes* Stoll, 1782.

According to Evans' (1955: 83) key, *Apaustus* has six nudum segments. In the description of the two species at p. 91, however, *A. gracilis* Felder is stated to have 4—6 and *A. menes* 8 nudum segments. The three specimens in RMNH which undoubtedly belong to *A. menes*, have 6 nudum segments.

#### 21. *Cymaenes geijskesi* spec. nov.

External characters (fig. 56). — Male. Length of forewing 12.4 mm. Upper side brown; forewing with faint ochreous spots in spaces 2, 3 and 6, and traces of spots in spaces 1b and 7, and in cell; hindwing practically unicoloured. Underside as upper side, a little paler, traces of

median spots in spaces 2—5 on the hindwing. Fringes sullied. Nudum with 13 segments of which 9 on apiculus.

Male genitalia (figs. 14—17). — Indentation of uncus not more than one third of total length of uncus + tegumen, twice as long as wide. Cucullus greatly expanded to a semicircle with a slightly serrate edge, turned over in horizontal position.

**Identification.** — Rather similar to *C. tripunctus* Herrich-Schäffer by the absence of markings in spaces 4 and 5 on the underside of the forewing, by the very faint cell spot on the forewing, the faint spots on the underside, and the broadened cucullus. It differs in being smaller (*C. tripunctus*, 13—15.3 mm), underside more yellowish than greyish brown, and abundantly in the genitalia, where the semicircular cucullus is unique for the genus and the indentation of the uncus is much narrower and shallower than in *C. tripunctus*, in which moreover the uncus bulges strongly laterally. In *C. tripunctus*, and according to Evans (1955) in all other *Cymaenes* species as well, the nudum consists of 11 segments, of which 8 are on the apiculus. In *C. geijskesi* there are two more segments. As the number of nudum segments may vary even within a species, examination of much more material is needed to make sure that this is a constant difference between the new species and its congeners.

**Material examined.** — Holotype, ♂, Surinam, Paramaribo-Zanderij, savanne, 27—30.viii. 1964, leg. D. C. Geijskes (RMNH).

## 22. *Vehilius major* spec. nov.

**External characters** (figs. 57, 58). — Male. Length of forewing 13.4 mm. Exactly like *V. vetulus* Mabille, only larger (*V. vetulus* 10—12.2 mm) and upper cell spot on upper side of forewing more conspicuous.

Male genitalia (figs. 18, 19). — Similar to those of *V. vetulus*, but outline of valve trapezoid rather than triangular as in *V. vetulus*.

**Material examined.** — Holotype, ♂, Surinam, Patamakka Rivier, 4.ix.1969, leg. E. H. Jonkers (RMNH).

## 23. *Mnasilus allubita* Butler, 1877, and *Nastra guianae* Lindsey, 1925.

*M. allubita* is very difficult to separate from *N. guianae*. The only external difference I could find is the colour of the palps and cheeks, white in *N. guianae*, cream-coloured or pale yellow in

*M. allubita*. According to Evans (1955) the only difference between *Nastra* and *Mnasilus* is the occurrence of a recumbent hair tuft on the upper side of the forewing in males of *Mnasilus*. This is correct, but little obvious. It seems exaggerated to base a generic distinction on this character only. Together with related genera these two are badly in need of revision.

## 24. *Mnasitheus similis* spec. nov.

**External characters** (figs. 20, 59, 60). — Male. Length of forewing 12.5 mm. Upper side entirely dark brown, no spots; slight greenish metallic sheen on head, collar and thorax. Underside dark brown, faintly lighter in tornal half of forewing, in spaces 1a—c of hindwing, and with very faint discal spots in spaces 2—6 of hindwing. Forewing with tripartite stigma: a short, obliquely set patch at the base of space 2 and directly under it, a small patch in upper half of space 1b and a patch in lower half of space 1b similar to that in space 2.

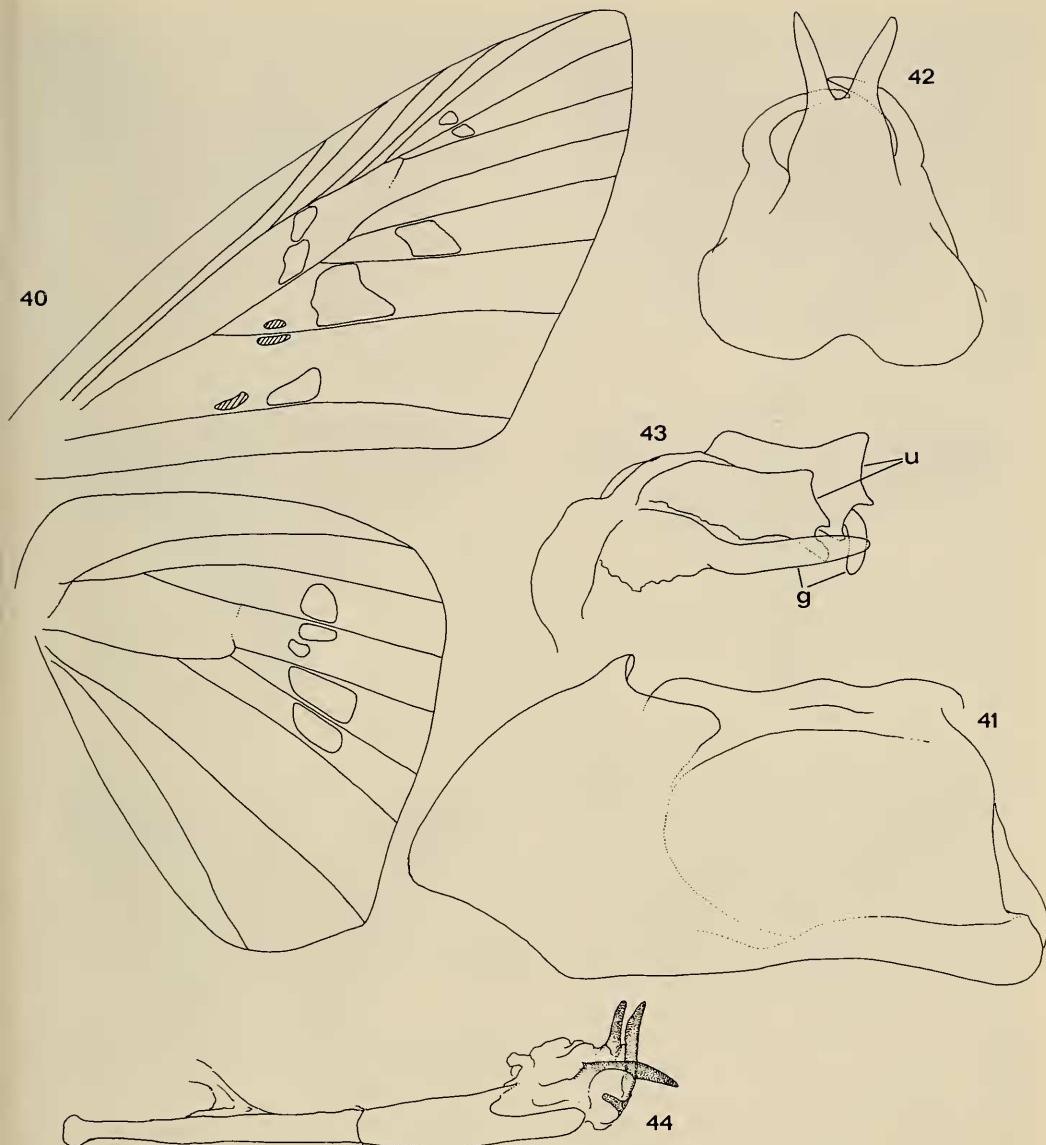
Male genitalia (figs. 21, 22). — Uncus deeply indented. Valve with cucullus strongly developed in dorso-proximal part, extending far beyond the ill-developed costa; apex of cucullus upturned and pointed.

**Identification.** — With Evans (1955) the new species keys more or less to *M. simplicissima* Herrich-Schäffer, which however has an entire uncus and a differently shaped cucullus, without the strong dorso-proximal expansion. The shape of the cucullus is reminiscent of that of *M. forma* Evans, which does not have the deeply indented uncus of the present species. The shape of the tripartite stigma differs from that of any other *Mnasitheus* species, the patches in space 1b usually being parallel to vein 1, or (in *M. continua* Evans) perpendicular to vein 1, and the patch in space 2 either parallel to vein 2 or to the cubitus.

**Material examined.** — Holotype, ♂, Surinam, leg. E. H. Jonkers (RMNH).

## 25. *Papias phainis* Godman, 1900.

The single female was identified as belonging to this species rather than to *P. phaeomelas* Geyer because of the palps being yellower and the hindwing having well visible spots on the underside. Generally, identification of females of this genus as well as of many related genera is hampered by the fact that the female genitalia have not been studied comparatively (and usually are not known at all).

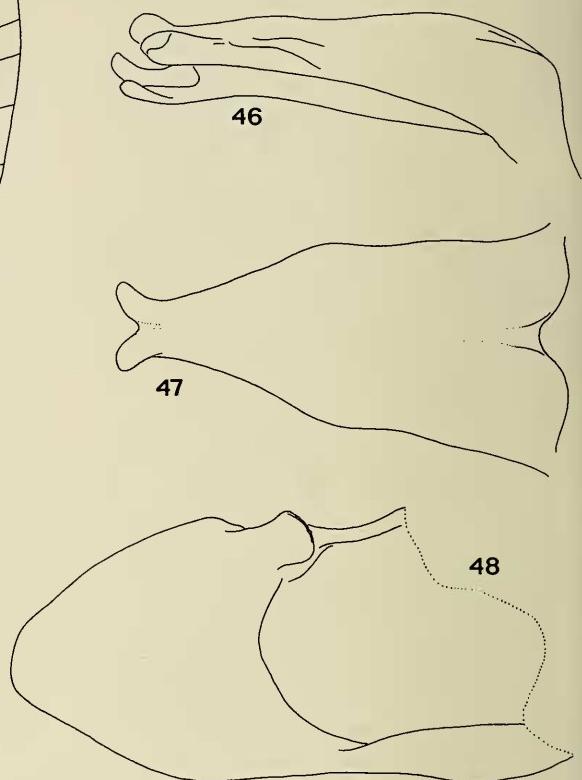
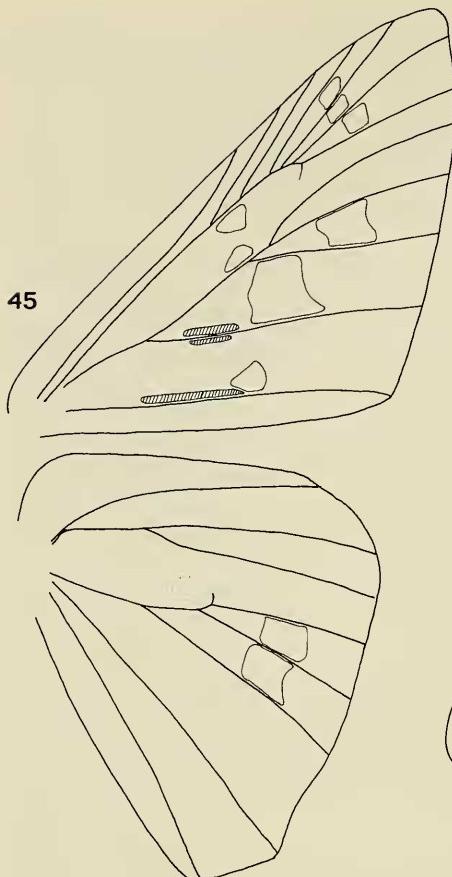


Figs. 40—44. *Cravera rara* gen. et spec. nov., Zanderij (Surinam); 40, wing venation of male, spots and brands (hatched) of upperside indicated; 41, inside of left valva; 42, dorsal view of tegumen and uncus; 43, lateral view of tegumen, uncus (u) and gnathos (g); 44, aedeagus. Figs. 41—43 drawn at twice the magnification of fig. 44.

#### 26. *Cobalopsis dorpa* spec. nov.

External characters (figs. 61, 62). — Male. Length of forewing 16.2 mm. Upper side forewing dark brown; basal third with inconspicuous dark yellow hairs and scaling; semi-hyaline spots in spaces 2, 3 and 6—8, the latter in line (the spot in space 8 is inconspicuous); an

opaque spot over vein 1 just beyond middle; fringes pale brown, dark brown at the end of veins. Upper side hindwing dark brown; inconspicuous dark yellow hairs and scaling in cell and spaces 1c—5; fringes as on forewing. Underside forewing as upper side, narrowly violet along apical half of termen and in spaces 4—5



Figs. 45—48. *Surina unica* gen. et spec. nov., Surinam; 45, wing venation of male, spots and brands (hatched) of upperside indicated; 46, lateral view of tegumen, uncus and gnathos; 47, dorsal view of tegumen and uncus; 48, inside of left valva. Parts of genitalia drawn at same magnification.

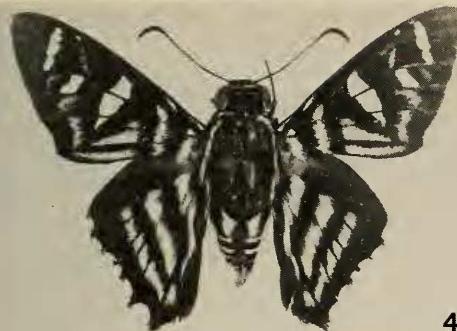
midway between the apical spots and termen; area between apical spots and violet scaling along termen darker than rest of wing; fine dark brown terminal line. Underside of hindwing dark brown, veins pale brown; violet scaling along termen, separated from fringes by fine dark brown terminal line; pale median spots with a violet-greyish tinge and whitish outlined in spaces 1b—7, and similar spots in cell and at base of space 7 (vaguely continued into cell and space 8); spot in space 6 detached from both the spot in space 5 and the cell spot; median spot in space 7 large, completely overlapping the spot in space 6; cell spot midway between the basal and median spots in space 7 and detached from either.

Female. As male, but spots slightly larger,

and on upper side of forewing with faint yellowish spots in spaces 4—5, almost midway the apical spots and termen.

Male genitalia (fig. 23). — Uncus and gnathos bipartite as in other species of the genus. Aedeagus dorso-apically with two longitudinal rows of strong spines. Valve peculiarly shaped, more or less like a shoe in lateral view; cucullus occupies more than half of entire valve, dorsal and ventral edge parallel, slightly serrate along ventral edge, apex obtuse. Costa weakly developed; no costal process.

Identification. — The new species agrees with the description of *C. prado* Evans, but comparison with the type and further material of the latter species in the BM revealed that in *C. prado* the underside of the hindwing is dark brown



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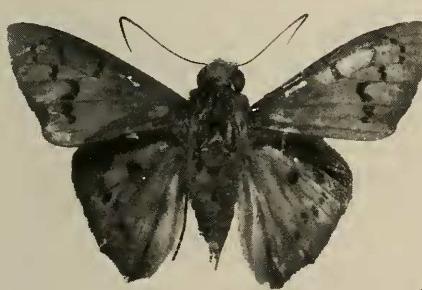
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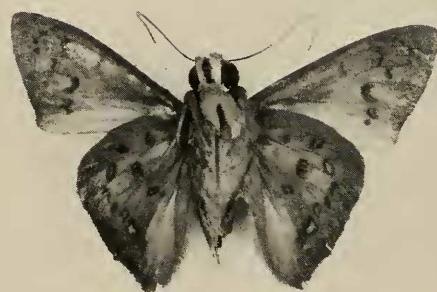
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Figs. 49, 50. *Elbella bicuspis* spec. nov., holotype, upper- and underside. Figs. 51, 52. *Urbanus ambiguus* spec. nov., holotype, upper- and underside. Figs. 53, 54. *Bungalotis sipa* spec. nov., holotype, upper- and underside. Fig. 55. *Clito jonkersi* spec. nov., holotype, upperside. Fig. 56. *Cymaenes geijskesi* spec. nov., holotype, upperside.



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Figs. 57, 58. *Vebilius major* spec. nov., holotype, upper- and underside. Figs. 59, 60. *Mnasitheus similis*, spec. nov., holotype, upper- and underside. Figs. 61, 62. *Cabalopsis dorpa* spec. nov., holotype, upper- and underside. Fig. 63. *Cabalopsis tanna* spec. nov., holotype, upperside.

with faint lighter brown spots. The markings of the new species are more similar to those of *C. catocala* Herrich-Schäffer, which, however, has the spot in space 6 on the underside of the hindwing attached to the spot in space 5 and detached from the spot in space 7. In the much smaller *C. dagon* Evans, the spots are arranged as in *C. dorpa* except that in the former species the spots in spaces 6 and 7 are conjoined to the cell spot. The shape of the valve of *C. dorpa* is not found in any other *Cobalopsis* species.

Material examined. — Holotype, ♂, Surinam, Paramaribo, 3.viii.1963, leg. E. H. Jonkers. Paratype, ♀, Surinam, Paramaribo, Ma Retraite, 1.x.1960, leg. E. H. Jonkers. Both types in RMNH.

### 27. *Cobalopsis tanna* spec. nov.

External characters (fig. 63). — Male. Length of forewing 13.5 mm. Nudum occupying 12 segments of which 9 on apiculus. Mid tibiae sparsely spined. No secondary sex characters. Upper side of forewing brown, possibly with yellowish basal clothing but specimen too worn to make sure; hyaline white spots in spaces 2, 3, 6, and in lower half of cell over origin of vein 3; spot in space 2 slightly closer to cell spot than to spot in space 3; a yellowish opaque spot in space 1b, and a trace of a minute dot in space 7. Upper side hindwing brown with yellowish clothing over greater part of the wing; no spots. Underside of both wings brown, markings as on upper side.

Male genitalia (figs. 24, 25). — Uncus and gnathos bifid, uncus arms more widely apart than gnathos arms. Valve seemingly trapezoid in lateral view because apex turns inward.

Identification. — The new species agrees well with the description of *Cobalopsis* as given by Evans (1955), but it does not fit any of the described species of the genus. As the specimen was collected in a Malaise trap, its condition is rather poor, but it is good enough to make sure that there are no spots on the hindwing. The only known *Cobalopsis* species with an unmarked hindwing is *C. dedecora* Plötz, which has the underside of the hindwing reddish-grey and in the forewing only spots in spaces 3, 6 and 7. The presence of a lower spot only in the cell is unique in *Cobalopsis*. Upper cell spots are found in *C. autumnna* Plötz and *C. nero* Herrich-Schäffer, while the female of the first-mentioned species has a lower cell spot as well; these two species have spots on the underside of

the hindwing, and their genitalia are quite different, the cucullus being long and narrow.

Material examined. — Holotype, ♂, Surinam, Domburg, 18—23.xii.1963, Malaise trap, leg. D. C. Geijskes (RMNH).

### 28. *Morys subgrisea paradoxa* subspec. nov.

External characters. — Male. Length of forewing 12.5 mm. Upper and underside uniform dark brown. On upper and underside of forewing very faint spots in spaces 2 and 3, and almost invisible in space 6. Faintest traces of median spots on the underside of the hindwing. Stigma on forewing and genitalia as in *M. subgrisea subgrisea* Mabille. In size it is closer to the only other described subspecies, *M. subgrisea prada* Evans (cf. Evans, 1955: 168). It can be distinguished by the almost complete lack of spots and by the lack of grey scaling on the underside of the hindwing, so that the name *subgrisea* is not very appropriate, hence the proposed subspecies name.

Material examined. — Holotype, ♂, Surinam, Zanderij, savanne, 13—16.viii.1964, leg. D. C. Geijskes (RMNH).

### 29. *Vettius yalta* Evans, 1955.

The two females directly key to *V. artona* Hewitson or *V. yalta* Evans with Evans (1955). They differ from the female of *V. artona* in being smaller (length of forewing 14—16.4 mm, as against 17.8 mm), in having the spot in space 2 of the forewing more or less under the cell spots (in *V. artona* mid cell spots and spot in space 3), and in having a paler underside of the hindwing. There are also differences in the genitalia. The allocation of the two specimens to *V. yalta* must be considered preliminary.

### 30. *Eutychide subpunctata intermedia* subspec. nov.

Discussion. — The three specimens agree with the original description of *E. sempa* Evans, 1955, except for the cucullus being serrate (fig. 26). Examination of the type and the only other available male of *sempa* in the BM, however, revealed that also in *E. sempa* the cucullus is serrate, be it less obvious than in *E. subpunctata* Hayward. The spined dorsal projection of the cucullus, according to Evans' figures present in *E. sempa* and absent in *E. subpunctata*, was possibly broken in the left valve figured by Evans, as it is present in the right valve of the only specimen of *E. subpunctata* studied by Evans,

more or less concealed by the strong serration of the cucullus. Further differences between *E. sempa* and *E. subpunctata* are found in the uncus arms, which are about parallel in *E. sempa* and divergent in *E. subpunctata*, and in the colour of the wings, *E. sempa* being darker but with paler area along dorsum on the underside of the forewing, and of the cilia which are paler in *E. subpunctata*.

So far, *E. subpunctata* and *E. sempa* are well-defined separate entities. However, the three specimens from Surinam are not only topographically intermediate (*E. sempa* is only known from Guiana, *E. subpunctata* from Argentine and French Guiana), but also morphologically. The cucullus is more rounded than in both *E. sempa* and *E. subpunctata*, the serration is intermediate. The uncus arms are more or less parallel. The pale dorsal area on the underside of the forewing is inconspicuous. The cilia are brownish grey.

On the basis of the taxonomically as well as geographically intermediate position of the Surinam specimens, it seems most appropriate to unite *E. sempa* and *E. subpunctata* with the Surinam representatives into a single, geographically variable species. The Surinam specimens are sufficiently different (see above) to warrant subspecific distinction; the subspecies is named *Eutychide subpunctata intermedia* here.

Thus *E. subpunctata* consists of the following subspecies: *E. subpunctata subpunctata* Hayward (Argentine, French Guiana), *E. subpunctata intermedia* subspc. nov. (Surinam), and *E. subpunctata sempa* Evans (comb. nov.) (Guiana).

Material examined. — *E. subpunctata subpunctata*: 1 ♂, French Guiana (BM). *E. subpunctata intermedia*: holotype, ♂, Surinam, Paramaribo, Ma Retraite, 6—8.i.1964, leg. D. C. Geijskes; 2 ♂, paratypes, same data but 14—16.i.1964 and 4—8.iii.1964, respectively (all types in RMNH). *E. subpunctata sempa*: 2 ♂, 1 ♀, Guiana, Takutu River (incl. holotype, ♂) (BM).

### 31. *Talides sinois* Hübner, 1819.

The differences between this species and *T. alternata* Bell are slight. Moreover, the differentiating characters given by Evans (1955: 226—227) are liable to variation. In the four males from Surinam in the RMNH belonging to *T. sinois* and/or *T. alternata*, the shape of the cucullus as well as the length of the tegumen spike is different for each male. There is also

variation in the distance between spots 2 and 3 of the forewing. It makes one wonder if *T. sinois* and *T. alternata* are really separate species. The material listed has been assigned to the two species according to the closest match with Evans' descriptions, but especially for the males assigned to *T. sinois*, this match is not perfect. The single female has been listed provisionally under *T. sinois*, no differentiating characters having been published for the female sex.

### 32. *Carystus elvira* Plötz, 1882.

Evans (1955) who had no material of this species at his disposal remarked: "May be an aberration or a faulty figure", a rather bold statement for an author who had not seen any specimens. It is true that the figure in Draudt (1923, pl. 189b) does not seem to have entirely right colours, but Evans could not know this. Moreover, the colour differences between Draudt's figure (probably based on the original figure by Plötz) and the specimen in the RMNH may be a sexual difference, the figure representing a male and the RMNH specimen being female.

The female in the RMNH can be described as follows. Head with a conspicuous white spot directly behind the antennae. Length of forewing, 21.4 mm. Basal third of costa of forewing, patagia and tegulae with orange hairs. Upper side of forewing brown with sharply defined hyaline spots in spaces 1b (against vein 1), 2, 3, 6 and 7 (last two small, especially in space 7), and two spots in cell slightly basad of spot in space 2. Upper side hindwing brown, light band from base to termen on underside weakly shining through. Underside of forewing as upper side, but orange along costa up to end of vein 12, from there a dull yellowish subapical band, overlapping the spots in spaces 6 and 7 (making them obscure) and ending at termen in space 4/5; pale yellowish suffusion from the spot in space 1b towards the termen. Underside of hindwing with a warm brown-yellow colour, paler dull yellow from base through cell and space 4/5 to termen, this pale band flanked by dark brown colouring which extends more or less along the veins; space 1b greyish brown.

### 33. *Carystoides basoches* Latreille, 1824.

The males agree with *C. basoches*. The females in RMNH differ in size (forewing, 20.1 and 21.5 mm) and spotting: in the smaller specimen the hyaline central spot on the upper side of the hindwing is relatively small and contin-

ued across space 3, in the larger specimen it is a little larger and confined to spaces 4—5. Thus, both females have some characters of *C. basoches* and some of *C. noseda* Hewitson. As the males are undoubtedly *C. basoches*, I have placed the females here as well.

34. *Perichares deceptus* Butler & Druce, 1872.

The cell spots of the forewing are separate in the single male from Surinam. This is a common feature in ssp. *drina* Evans, but also occurs in ssp. *luscinia* Plötz. The lilacine areas on the underside of the hindwing concord with the situation in ssp. *luscinia* (which is only known from S. Brazil). In view of its locality, one would expect the Surinam specimen to be closest to ssp. *fulvimargo* Butler, which occurs in Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador and Peru, but the yellow colour at the tornus of the hindwing, characteristic of ssp. *fulvimargo*, does not occur in the Surinam specimen. More and better preserved material is needed to decide on the systematic position of the population in Surinam.

35. *Phlebodes meesi* spec. nov.

Only a male available. External characters. — Length of forewing, 15.3 mm. Upper side very dark brown; inconspicuous dark ochreous hairs at base of forewing; hyaline spots only in spaces 2 and 3, spot in space 2 larger and less regular than square spot in space 3; no other spots excepting a very faint spot in space 1b indicated by some pale ochreous scales close to vein 1 just beyond its middle; hindwing unmarked. Underside forewing as upper side, purplish in apical area. Underside hindwing dark brown with purplish gloss, but space 1b and greater part of space 1c plain brown; veins a little paler, no spots. Forewing with sagittate brand over origin of vein 2, and a long narrow brand under basal third of vein 2.

Genitalia (figs. 27—29). — Uncus bifid, arms about three times as long as wide, slightly diverging. Tegumen with central process, broad at base, much narrower in distal half, bluntly ended, not reaching base of indentation of uncus. Gnathos consisting of two separate, sharply pointed sclerites. Cucullus with long, narrow, upturned apex; costa hardly developed, at distal end with short, inwards curving flap over basal part of cucullus.

Material examined. — Holotype, ♂, Surinam, Lely Gebergte, 600—700 m, 30.x.1979, leg. G. F. Mees. In RMNH.

**Discussion.** — *P. meesi* differs from all other *Phlebodes* species (excepting some specimens of the South Brazilian *P. smithi*) in the absence of apical spots of the forewing and of any spots on upper and underside of the hindwing. In the genitalia the new species seems to come close to *P. vira* Butler, 1870, *P. virgo* Evans, 1955, and *P. torax* Evans, 1955, although in the genitalic drawings by Evans (1955) no trace can be seen of the central process of the tegumen. External- ly these species differ from *P. meesi* in the underside of the hindwing being ochreous-brown with conspicuous yellow veins.

36. *Cyneia cyrus* Plötz, 1883.

The two specimens are more like ssp. *hippo* Evans, described from Trinidad, than ssp. *rhino* Evans, described from French Guiana, Upper Amazons and Pará. Length of forewing 21.2 mm. No spot in space 1b on the upper side of the forewing; apical spots in spaces 6—8 (almost invisible in one specimen). Underside hindwing, spots in spaces 2 and 3 very faint.

37. *Penicula criska extensa* subspec. nov.

Description (figs. 30, 31). — Male. Externally and in the genitalia similar to *P. criska* Evans, but differs in the shape of the valva, where the cucullus is expanded disto-ventrally, so that the distal edge is almost perpendicular to the ventral edge, and apex not extending above costa. In *P. criska criska* the ventral edge of the cucullus gently curves to the apex which extends above the costa.

Material examined. — Holotype, ♂, Linker Coppenname, Zuidkreek 11.viii.1943, at light, leg. D. C. Geijskes. In RMNH.

38. *Polites vibex* Geyer, 1832.

The extension of the tawny spots is variable, so that it is not well possible to make a sharp distinction between ssp. *praeceps* Scudder and ssp. *catilina* Plötz. This may be due to the fact that Surinam is in the area where both subspecies meet, from Ecuador through Venezuela to the Guianas.

39. *Polites vibicoides* spec. nov.

External characters (figs. 64, 65). — A small replica of *P. vibex praeceps/catilina*. Male. Length of forewing, 10.3—10.5 mm. Markings exactly as in *P. vibex*, but tawny colour slightly darker and warmer. Extension of tawny colour on upper side variable; median band of forewing may be narrower than dark terminal area.



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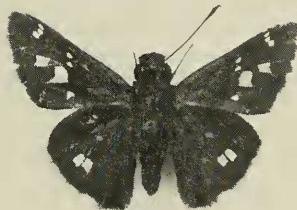
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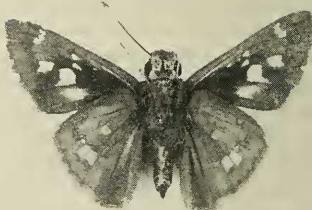
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Figs. 64, 65. *Polites vibicoides* spec. nov., holotype, upper- and underside. Figs. 66, 67. *Cravera rara* gen. et spec. nov., paratype, upper- and underside. Figs. 68, 69. *Surina unica* gen. et spec. nov., holotype, upper- and underside.

Female as large as male; on underside of hindwing band of yellow median spots from vein 2 to vein 8, flanked by dark brown spots in spaces 2, 3, 6 and 7, quite different from the dull greyish-ochreous colours of *P. vibex catilina* females.

Male genitalia (figs. 32—37). — Similar to *P. vibex*. Uncus and tegumen more rounded in dorsal view. Cucullus and costa of valve not

suddenly narrowing as in *P. vibex*. Costa broadened and hollowed apically so as to receive the apex of the cucullus; apical spines of costa directed caudad or more or less turned up as in *P. vibex*. The complex aedeagus is also similar to the structure found in *P. vibex*.

Identification. — *Polites* is a mainly North American genus consisting of seven species (Evans, 1955). The only species up to now

known to occur in South America is *P. vibex* (distributed from the northeastern U.S.A. to Argentina). The new species cannot be mistaken for *P. vibex* because it is much smaller (*P. vibex* from Surinam, length of forewing 13.8–14.8 mm). For the rest, however, they are so similar that they could be considered subspecies if they were not sympatric.

Material examined. — Holotype, ♂, Surinam, Zanderij, savanne, 27–30.viii.1964, leg. D. C. Geijskes. Paratypes, 4 ♂, 2 ♀, same data but 16–20.viii.1964 (1 ♂), 20–24.viii.1964 (1 ♂, 1 ♀), 24–26.viii.1964 (1 ♂, 1 ♀), 4–7.ix.1964 (1 ♂). All types in RMNH.

Remark. — According to Evans (1955) the *Polites* species have 11–12 nudum segments. This may hold true for North American species, but in the Surinam specimens of *P. vibex* and *P. vibicoides* the number of nudum segments is 13 (figs. 38, 39).

#### 40. *Panoquina panoquinoides minima* sub-spec. nov.

External characters. — Length of forewing 10.5–11.7 mm. Upper side forewing brown, overlaid with yellow scales and hairs along costa and in basal third. Pale yellow opaque spot in space 1b, pale yellow hyaline spots in spaces 2 and 3, inconspicuous apical spots in spaces 6 and 7 (one or both may be absent); fringes pale ochreous. Upper side hindwing brown overlaid with yellow hairs and scales; fringes pale ochreous. Underside forewing as upper side, darker brown in basal third. Underside hindwing greyish brown, veins pale yellow, no spots or at most traces of inconspicuous, streaklike, pale yellow spots in spaces 2 and 3.

Male genitalia. — As in *P. panoquinoides* Skinner.

Identification. — Because of its small size it was surprising to find that the new subspecies belonged to a *Panoquina* species. With 12–14.3 mm for the already described subspecies, *P. panoquinoides* is the smallest member of the genus, the other species varying from 16 to 25 mm. Apart from its size the new subspecies is characterized by the reduction (in most specimens complete absence) of spots on the hindwing.

Material examined. — Holotype, ♂, Parwabos, Kwattaweg naar zee, 8–11.ii.1964, in Malaise trap, leg. D. C. Geijskes. Paratypes: 1 ♂, Paramaribo; 11 ♂, 2 ♀, same data as holotype, but 1–4.ii.1964 (1 ♂), 8–11.ii.1964 (2 ♂), 11–14.ii.1964 (3 ♂), 14–18.ii.1964 (1 ♂), 18—

24.ii.1964 (1 ♂), 29.ii–2.iii.1964 (1 ♂, 1 ♀), 3–6.iii.1964 (2 ♂, 1 ♀); 3 ♂, Matapica in Malaise trap. All types in RMNH.

#### 41. *Cravera* gen. nov.

External characters. — Palpi second segment flattened, third short, hardly protruding above clothing of second segment. Antennae reaching to origin of vein 10. Antennal club swollen, three times as wide as antennal shaft, length 5/18 of total length of antenna, constricted before apiculus which is almost twice as long as width of club. Nudum covering 15 segments of which 9 on apiculus. Forewing cell almost as long as dorsum; vein 2 closer to vein 3 than to base; vein 4 midway between veins 3 and 5; vein 5 decurved at origin towards vein 4; termen almost straight from vein 6 to vein 1, very slightly incurved in space 1b; white hyaline spots in spaces 1b, 2, 3, 6–7, 8 (may be absent) and cell; spots in 6 and 7 directed to upper half of termen. Hindwing cell about half as long as wing measured along vein 4; vein 7 originates much closer to base than vein 2; termen almost straight (in female slightly curved) from vein 7 to vein 1b; vein 1b produced, longer than vein 1a; white hyaline spots in spaces 2, 3, 5 and 6. Hind tibiae with upper pair of spurs absent. Abdomen as long as vein 1a of hindwing. Male with short inconspicuous stigmas over and under basal 1/4 of vein 2 and over basal half of vein 1 of forewing (fig. 40). Female with dense long hairs at tip of abdomen.

Male genitalia. — Uncus and gnathos bipartite; apex of aedeagus with complicate processes and horns.

Discussion. — See after description of the type-species.

Type-species. — *Cravera rara* spec. nov.

#### *Cravera rara* spec. nov.

External characters (figs. 66, 67). — Male. Length of forewing 23.9 mm. Upper side black. Forewing cell spot consisting of two spots which just touch and are placed almost parallel to termen. Hindwing with very small spot in space 4. Thorax, abdomen, base of forewing to origin of vein 2, and basal half of hindwing with bluish-grey hairs. Underside brown. Forewing on underside with white suffusion along costa over cell spot, and extensive white suffusion in space 1b under the spot in space 2 distally from and in continuation with the spot in space 1b. Hindwing on underside in addition to the hyaline spots white patches in space 1c (large, be-

tween spot in space 2 and termen) and space 7 (small, in line with other spots), and a white dot just before end cell. Fringes dark brown, white on forewing at space 1b and on hindwing at spaces 1b, 1c and, very narrowly, 2. Palpi and underside abdomen greyish, underside thorax pale bluish-grey. Antennae upper side at base of club and basal half of shaft chequered, rest black; underside white on basal half of club and upper half of shaft, rest black.

Female. Length of forewing 25.5 mm. As male. Cell spot forewing undivided. Hindwing underside with same spots as male, but upper side no spot in space 4.

Male genitalia (figs. 41—44). — Tegumen short and broad, with a central indentation in proximal edge, so that proximal part appears to be bilobed. Uncus dorsally with a gutterlike longitudinal depression ending in an apical indentation, the two apical processes very much flattened laterally and expanded dorso-ventrally. Gnathos consisting of two long, strongly incurving arms, as long as uncus. Valve trapezoidal, cucullus squarish; dorso-distal corner of cucullus slightly prolonged and twisted; dorso-proximal corner overlapped by the weakly developed costa. Aedeagus apically with long curved horns.

Identification. — Externally the present species seems close to *Xeniades laureatus* Draudt, 1924, known only from a single male caught at Songo (Bolivia). If ever the type of the latter species will turn up, it might prove to belong to the same genus. Differences are found in the presence of a suffused white band externally of the hyaline spots on the underside of the hindwing, white underside of body and palpi and dark green upperside of body and wing bases in *X. laureatus*. The differences could even be subspecific, but without having studied the type, one cannot be sure.

Material examined. — Holotype, ♂, Surinam, Zanderij, Savannenbos, 28.i.1962, leg. E. H. Jonkers. Paratype, ♀, same data. Both types in RMNH.

Discussion. — The new genus is undoubtedly closely related to *Xeniades*, in which genus the apex of the aedeagus can also be provided with long processes. It differs, however, in the absence of the upper pair of spurs on the hind tibiae, the shorter hindwing cell, the black instead of brown colour of the upper side, the white instead of yellow spots on the upper side of the hindwing, and the direction of the white band on the underside of the hindwing towards the

outer instead of the basal part of vein 8.

Evans (1955) without having seen the type of *X. laureatus* nor any additional material, transferred this species to the genus *Vacerra*, which differs from *Cravera* in the possession of the upper pair of spurs on the hind tibiae, in the spots in spaces 6 and 7 of the forewing being directed to the lower half of the termen, and in the possession in the male of a long stigma over basal half of vein 1 of the forewing and at most an additional short stigma under basal quarter of vein 2.

#### 42. *Surina* gen. nov.

External characters. — Male. Palpi flattened. Antennae longer than half length of forewing, reaching to about origin of vein 9; antennal club constricted before the angled apiculus; nudum 14 segments of which 8 on apiculus. Forewing and hindwing with hyaline spots. Forewing with linear stigmas on both sides of vein 2 and over vein 1. Cell of forewing as long as dorsum. Cell of hindwing just over half wing; termen straight, slightly excavate in space 1c; vein 1a shorter than vein 1b. Abdomen shorter than dorsum of hindwing. Mid tibiae spined. Hind tibia with the usual two pairs of spurs.

Discussion. — See after description of type-species.

Type-species. — *Surina unica* spec. nov.

#### *Surina unica* spec. nov.

External characters (figs. 45, 68, 69). — Male. Length of forewing 18.9 mm. Forewing upper side brown; ochreous superscaling in basal part, especially along costa; pale yellowish hyaline spots in spaces 1b (against vein 1), 2, 3, 6—8 and two small spots in cell; spot in space 6 slightly out of line with spots in spaces 7 and 8, towards termen; fringes brown, paler towards tornus. Hindwing upper side brown, basal hairs more ochreous tinged; conspicuous, whitish, hyaline spots in spaces 2 and 3, and a vague spot at end cell; fringes pale brown. Forewing underside brown, paler brown along costa and termen down to vein 2, and from costa to spot 3, leaving a narrow darker brown area from outside spot in space 3 to spot in space 6; spotting as on upper side, but spot in space 1b in a suffused white patch. Underside hindwing pale brown; spots as on upper side, spot end cell more conspicuous; indications of small spots in spaces 4—7; ground colour slightly darker around spots. Forewing upper side with a long narrow stigma over vein 1 from just under the spot in

space 1b towards base, and narrow stigmas on both sides of vein 2 between the spot in space 2 and the origin of vein 2.

Male genitalia (figs. 46—48). — Uncus slightly indented; arms divergent, flattened laterally. Gnathos also bifid, just reaching beyond uncus. Cucullus expanded, dorso-proximally with a rounded projection over the weakly developed costa. Aedeagus ventrally broad and flattened; a big, spiky cornutus.

Material examined. — Holotype, ♂, Surinam, leg. Tengberg (RMNH).

Discussion. — The flattened palpi, constricted antennal club and straight termen of hindwing readily distinguish the species as a member of the *Calpodess* group (Evans, 1955: 398). It fits, however, none of the genera which are recognized in this group. In *Vacerra*, e.g., the cell of the forewing is shorter, the abdomen as long as the dorsum of the hindwing, the stigmas are different, and the apical spots of the forewing are exactly in line. In *Niconiades* the cell of the forewing is also shorter and the stigmas different, while generally vein 1a of the hindwing is longer than vein 1b. *Xeniades* has more nudum segments, and a conspicuous white band on the underside of the hindwing. *Neoxeniades* has also more nudum segments, and the wing bases blue or green. Also the genitalia do not give a clue as to which genus the new species could belong, so that I decided to erect a new genus for it. A revision of the whole *Caldodes* group would be needed to establish the relationships between the genera.

#### 43. *Neoxeniades cincia* Hewitson, 1871.

The male and female agree entirely with the description of this species in Evans (1955), but they have a single cell spot in the forewing. Examination of the three specimens in the BM (all from Pará) showed that also in this material there is a single cell spot, and it is not clear why Evans mentioned "a double hyaline white spot in cell".

#### 44. *Neoxeniades braesia* Hewitson, 1867.

According to Evans (1955) the cell spot of the forewing is divided in ssp. *braesia* to which subspecies the specimen from Surinam geographically should belong. This specimen, however, has the cell spot undivided. For the rest it agrees completely with the description.

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